"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today, generally fair tomorrow; strong northeast to northwest winds, diminishing tonight.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,363. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBSEA TRADER'S DASH IS DELAYED; MAY CARRY GOLD

Still at Pier Early in Morning as Capital Hears of New Protest.

BRITISH FREIGHTER NEAR BY

Tug Plays a Searchlight on the Vessel and Strangers Keep Watch in Baltimore.

AMERICAN WARSHIP WAITS

The Superdreadnought Pennsylvania Anchors Outside of the Capes at the Three-Mile Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 21.—At 1 o'clock this morning the submarine merchantman Deutschland was riding sleepily in her berth at Locust Point, while press boats scampered about trying to dodge the blinding searchlights which the tug Thomas Timmins's pilot flashed into their wheelhouses, showing no regard for the navigation law prohibiting this.

Captain Paul Koenig, late as was the hour, visited and revisited the interned liner Neckar nearby, and was in conference with Captain Hinsch and other officers. There was no indication of the U-boat's departure this morning. In fact, something seemed to have interfered with plans for a speedy escape.

The apparent delay in the Deutschland's dash to the sea followed announcement that gold coin of the Central Powers amounting to more than $100,000 may be taken back to Germany on the submarine trader if Paul G. L. Hilken, American representative of the Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen, owner of the vessel, can make arrangements for the war risk. Mr. Hilken was in Philadelphia yesterday, and while there it is believed he made arrangements with a Philadelphia marine underwriter to take the insurance on a 6 to 10 per cent. war basis.

An official of the company said that the question of returning gold coin to the Central Powers has been under discussion for some time, and that various sums had been mentioned. Henry G. Hilken, father of Paul Hilken, and a member of the firm, said that it was possible the gold would go on the submersible Bremen, if arrangements could be made. Several amounts have been mentioned, but according to Mr. Hilken, none reached the $4,000,000 mark as reported from other cities.

At first it was said the gold would be part of the cargo of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which put in at Bar Harbor shortly after the outbreak of the war and later worked her way to Boston. Mr. Hilken declared there was nothing to this report, and the gold that is to be taken back by the submarine is all in coin.

A force of strangers has been detected by the Deutschland's consignees keeping close watch on her movements. Others, it is said, are stationed all the way down the bay.

Further to conceal the green deck and white-painted sides of the undersea traveler, and to add to the mystery surrounding the preparations for her departure, the officials have prevented newspaper men using a high pile-driver and barge for an observatory. From this perch, over the heads of those ashore, the reporters had been keeping vigil through marine glasses on the activities of the stevedores around the Deutschland. Annoyed at American newspaper methods, to which they are not accustomed, Captain Hinsch and other officials of the company appealed to the McLean Contracting Company, owners of the pile driver, to prevent the newspaper men going aboard the barge. Shortly afterward, policemen were placed aboard with orders to stop the news gatherers.

Repairs to be Finished Soon.

By noon today a piece of piping needed on the engines will be installed. This will be the final touch to the Diesel engines, and the craft will be ready to sail in as good a condition as when she left Heligoland.

Since the arrival of the Deutschland the crew has been making repairs. Each man is an expert mechanic.

Although employes about the pier and warehouse ridiculed the idea that the Deutschland would leave secretly under cover of darkness, all indications pointed to a secret departure, if that is possible. It is most likely that the Deutschland will be towed down the bay between two barges by the tug Thomas F. Timmons, and at some point around Solomon's Island, where the water is deep, will submerge and will like there trimming cargo. Her dash for the open is expected to follow.

Last evening a wagon filled with cases of wine and boxes of cigars, candies, and fruits was unloaded on the pier. The contents were gifts to the officers and crew from admirers in all parts of the country and were shipped to the Hansa Haus here in care of Schumacher & Co.

Captain Koenig and the other officers of the Deutschland put on their uniforms yesterday and the crew their oilskins, and the Captain said he would not leave his vessel again. However, he did so, despite yesterday was the last of the ten days Captain Koenig had originally given as the duration of his stay.

For several hours the Captain studied charts of the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay with Captain Hinsch, commander of the Neckar. The two mariners were in Captain Hinsch's office on the submarine's pier. When Captain Koenig went back aboard the undersea voyager he took with him a duplicate manifest of the ship's cargo. Another copy was ready to be sent to the Custom House.

"When will you say farewell to your friends and agents here?" the commander was asked.

"Oh, that can be arranged without any difficulty that is not a very important detail. Is it?" and Captain Koenig indicated that he was thinking more of the perilous voyage before him than of saying good-bye.

Collector of the Port Ryan said that

Continued on Page 3.

U-Boat Shelled Virginia as Crew Sought to Escape

LONDON, Friday, July 21.—The British steamer Virginia, which was sunk by a German submarine several days ago, was first shelled by the submarine in a half-hour chase, according to Reuter's Malta correspondent. The Virginia was finally compelled to halt when her funnel had been blown away, making the engine room and stokehold untenable.

The submarine immediately torpedoed the vessel, the correspondent adds, and continued shelling her while the men were getting into the boats. Twenty-five of the crew got off safely, but twenty-five others went down with the ship while endeavoring to release a second boat from the falls.

The Captain of the Virginia was saved after being in the water nearly an hour.

RAGAMUFFIN MUTINY WINS ARMY CLOTHES

Members of Co. D of the Tenth Refuse to Hide in Woods from Gov. Whitman.

ALL UNDER ARREST IN CAMP

Lacking Ammunition, Salute Is Fired with T. N. T. While Gunners Ram and Run from Empty Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, July 20.—When Governor Whitman was in camp today to see a sham battle, Second Lieutenant Samuel Crump, Jr., of Company D of the Tenth Regiment assembled about sixty men of that company and others who are without equipment and are generally known in the camp as the "Mexican Army."

Some appeared in their underclothes, with shelter tents draped over them; some were in tattered civilian clothes; some were without shoes, and others wore shoes that revealed their toes.

Lieutenant Crump told them they were to march to a wood some distance from the camp, but at the order to march not a man moved. They began to argue that they would not hide from the Governor during the sham battle and that they wanted Governor Whitman to see their condition. This attitude had been agreed upon in advance, as the men have been complaining that they looked like scarecrows, although their regiment has been in camp for more than a month and plenty of equipment has been nearby locked up in box cars for two or three weeks.

After the orders had been repeated and the refusal persisted in, the ragged detachment was ordered under arrest. In the afternoon Governor Whitman, who had evidently heard something of the mutiny, walked through the camp and saw a good deal personally of the condition of the men.

In spite of the fact that the men are awaiting word as to their punishment, their revolt appeared tonight to have succeeded in its object, as the equipment began to arrive in trucks from the box cars, where it has been kept unused, under orders from the War Department that equipment should be distributed only to the units going to the border. It was learned tonight that the distribution had been ordered by Governor Whitman after he had obtained consent of the War Department.

Colonel John S. Klein of the Tenth, who began an investigation of the mutiny tonight, said the men would be dealt with in accordance with military law.

After reviewing the various regiments before his return to Albany tonight, Governor Whitman said that the First, Tenth, and Forty-seventh Regiments would be sent to their home stations soon. Asked if there was no chance for them to go to the border, he said: "Not unless President Wilson so orders."

Governor Whitman received a salute which is said to be unique on his arrival at the camp today. As no ammunition had yet been provided for the field piece at the camp, the deficiency was supplied by the detonation of seventeen charges of trinitrotoluol used for blasting purposes, while a detail went through the motions of loading and discharging the piece.

FLEMISH PARTY MOVES TO DIVIDE BELGIUM

Revives Old Proposal for Two States Under a Federal Union.

BRUSSELS, July 20.—The so-called Flemish movement has assumed new importance through the revival of the Flemish People's Party and the promulgation of its platform, which demands the reconstruction of Belgium as a Federal union of two States—one Flemish and one Walloon—after the model of Austria-Hungary and Switzerland.

At a meeting recently held here a constitution for a new Belgium was formulated. It is based upon complete self-government for each State, leaving only the foreign policy, customs, currency legislation, railways, posts, telegraphs, telephones, the army and navy, and national finances to the Federal power. Under the constitution Flemish is to be the language of the Flemish State and French that of the Walloon.

"We want to be neither German nor French," said the Chairman of the meeting at which the constitution was formulated. "We demand a free Flanders. In free Belgium a centralized system is only possible under the maintenance of both languages. Belgium must not emerge from the war as she was before the war. Hence we must begin the struggle now and conduct it until we secure our rights."

HAVRE, July 20.—In order to be prepared to meet the situation which would arise in the event of evacuation of Belgian territory occupied by the Germans and to reassemble the Belgian Parliament a commission has been appointed under the Presidency of H. Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice to "consider and prepare measures which may then be urgently required."

The chiefs of the various departments are members of this commission. For the purpose of drawing up measures for civil and military reforms another commission has been appointed.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

MOOSE AND G.O.P. MEET IN COUNCIL TO HEAR HUGHES

Nominee Addresses Campaign Committee at a Gathering to Seal Peace.

REUNION AFTER FOUR YEARS

Must View National Problems from Mountain Top, Not Valley, Candidate Says.

FULL POWER TO WILLCOX

Congress Campaign Committees Join In Conference and Luncheon Marked by Enthusiasm.

It was like Old Home Week when Progressives and Republicans sat together in council yesterday at the initial meeting of the Hughes Campaign Committee. It was the first time since the parting of the ways in 1912 that representatives of the standpat element that stayed in the Republican Party and representatives of the element that seceded had met in the intimacy and seclusion of an executive session for the purpose of co-operating in a common cause.

Those who had come to the meeting with fear and trepidation that some one would "start something" went away enthusiastic over the success of the experiment. George W. Perkins, Executive Chairman of the Progressive Party, and William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in interviews after the meeting, were unanimous in declaring that the developments made a happy augury for future harmony and solidarity.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, indorsed by the Progressive National Committee, appeared and made a speech. He was received with marked enthusaism by his Republican-Progressive audience of thirty. Afterward he sat down with the conferees at a luncheon given by Chairman Willcox.

U. S. Faces Crisis, Says Hughes.

Mr. Hughes in his speech, which was brief, emphasized the necessity of harmony in the campaign, and dwelt in particular on the necessity of insuring Republican control of the next Senate and House of Representatives. He declared that not since the days of Lincoln had this country stood face to face with a crisis such as the present.

"We stand face to face with problems of the greatest importance which clamor for solution and which must be solved right," said Mr. Hughes. "The time has come when we must view our national problems from the mountain top, not from the bottom of the valley."

While the afternoon meeting of the Hughes Campaign Committee was in secret session in a suite on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor a committee of Republican Senators and one composed of Republican members of the House were meeting in similar seclusion on the fifth floor. They were conferring on ways and means to make an effective campaign for the election of Republican Senators and Representatives in sufficient number to wrest control of both branches of Congress away from the Democrats. The Campaign Committee, too, considered this problem, which altogether was one of the most important questions before the assembled Republicans and Progressives.

Pacific Coast Men Absent.

The Campaign Committee is composed of seventeen members, of whom six are Progressives. Of these, thirteen attended the meeting, the others being represented by proxies. Members of the Campaign Committee who attended were: John T. Adams (Rep.) of Iowa, Everett Colby (Prog.) of New Jersey, Frank W. Estabrook (Rep.) of New Hampshire, James R. Garfield (Prog.) of Ohio, James A. Hemenway (Rep.) of Indiana, A. T. Hert (Rep.) of Kentucky, R. B. Howell (Rep.) of Nebraska, Harold L. Ickes (Prog.) of Illinois, Alvah H. Martin (Rep.) of Virginia, Herbert Parsons (Rep.) of New York, George W. Perkins (Prog.) of New York, Oscar S. Straus (Prog.) of New York, and Charles B. Warren (Rep.) of Michigan. Four members of the Campaign Committee from the Pacific Coast were absent—William H. Crocker (Rep.) of California, Samuel A. Perkins (Rep.) of Washington, Chester H. Rowell (Prog.) of California, and Ralph E. Williams (Rep.) of Oregon.

All the members of the committee of Republican Senators were present. They are United States Senators John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York; Reed Smoot of Utah, Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, and Charles Curtis of Kansas. Of the Congressional Committee these members attended: Representatives Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, and Campbell B. Slemp of Virginia.

At the first session, which was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee, the three committees sat together. It was at this session Mr. Hughes spoke. The opening session was more or less in the nature of an experience meeting. Many members of the Campaign Committee and of the Senatorial and Congressional Committees told of conditions in their home localities. Their reports, it was said after the meeting, were cheering.

Luncheon Was Love Feast.

The luncheon given by Chairman Willcox to members of the three committees was also attended by these officers of the National Committee: Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer; Fred W. Upham of Chicago, Western Treasurer; Beverly R. Robinson, Assistant Treasurer, and James B. Reynolds, Secretary. Mr. Hughes was there for a time and shook hands with some members of the three committees who were presented to him by Chairman Willcox and Mr. Perkins.

At the afternoon session of the Campaign Committee, which lasted for nearly three hours, a resolution was adopted

Continued on Page 4.

Carranza Accepts Commission Plan For Settlement of All Differences

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—The de facto Government of Mexico today made public the note sent to Washington on July 11 approving the suggestion of the Washington Government for the settlement of the differenees between the two countries and proposing that the settlement be effected by means of a joint commission.

The note is addressed to Secretary of State Lansing. A translation of it follows:

Mr. Secretary: I have had the honor to refer the note of your Excellency, dated the 7th inst., which was transmitted to our Confidential Agent, Eliseo Arredondo, and upon doing so I wish to mention that I have received instructions from the First Chief in charge of the executive power of the union, suggesting that you convey to his Excellency, President Wilson, the idea of naming three Commissioners to represent each of our Governments to meet in some place of mutual designation, hold conferences and resolve at once the point regarding the definite withdrawal of the American forces now in Mexico, draft a protocol of agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of forces and investigate the origin of the incursions taking place up to date, so as to be able to ascertain responsibility and arrange definitely the pending difficulties or those that may arise between the two countries in the future, all this to be subject to the approval of both Governments.

The purpose of the Mexican Government is that such conferences shall be held in a spirit of the most frank cordiality and with an ardent desire to reach a satisfactory agreement and one honorable to both countries, with the understanding that if the United States Government accepts the idea hereby suggested this shall be the recommendation made to the Commissioners designated. The Mexican Government considers this the most efficacious medium of reaching a satisfactory solution and hopes the United States will state whether the suggestion is acceptable, in order that it may be immediately put in practice and that the Mexican Government may send the names of its delegates. Assure his Excellency of my highest consideration.

C. AGUILAR.

The opinion seems to prevail here that General Carranza's proposal will result in an adjustment of the troubles with the United States. Officials say they have learned from the United States that the three American Commissioners to be appointed will be the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and General Goethals. They say Mexico's Commissioners will be Manual Cabrera and two others, both civilians, Señor Cabrera being Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The report from Mexico City that General Carranza accepts the commission proposal and suggests that the commission "resolve at once the point regarding the definite withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico" and draft a protocol regarding the pursuit of border raiders is interpreted here as meaning that the de facto Government is desirous of having the commission deal mainly with these two phases of the Mexican controversy and of having the question of the retention of American forces in Mexico considered by the commission.

No agreement has been reached in the informal conferences between Acting Secretary Polk and Ambassador Designate Arredondo. This Government has indicated, through Mr. Polk, that it was ready to have the controversy between the two Governments settled either by a joint commission or by direct negotiation. The negotiations had reached a stage where it was necessary for the Carranza Government to indicate which of these plans of procedure it preferred.

The American Commissioners, if a commission is appointed, would not agree to the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico without reference of the matter to the Washington Government for consideration and approval, just as the American Commissioners in the Niagara Falls Conference of two years ago referred to the Washington Government the various propositions submitted by the Mexican Commissioners.

MANIAC SHOT FOUR, SET HIMSELF AFIRE

Barricaded in Building, He Opened Fire on a Street Throng with Shotgun.

USED REVOLVERS, TOO

Police Broke In as Blaze Spread in House and Found Him a Suicide.

Salvatore Caspronava, a gunsmith, with a store at 371½ Broad Street, Newark, stood in a window on the second floor of the building at 373-375 Broad Street last night, where he had barricaded himself, shot down four men with a shotgun, riddled every plate-glass window within pistol range, set off a bomb which destroyed his store, and then poured gasoline over himself, touched a match to his clothes, and set a bullet through his brain—all in twenty minutes.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock that the reports of the shotgun were heard, and simultaneously four men who were walking in Broad Street across the way fell to the pavement with buckshot in heads and arms. Patrolmen Hemmer and Van Steenburgh were passing on a trolley car. They jumped off and ran to the door of the building which the gunsmith had made his fort and tried to open it. Just then Detectives Conlon and Ehrl with Sergeant Kenny of Headquarters, who were passing in an automobile, heard the shots and ran up. When they couldn't open the door they backed off, drew their revolvers, and tried to get a shot at the crazed gunsmith, who continued his fusillade.

The building from which Caspronava was shooting stands at Broad Street and Eighth Avenue, and in Broad Street, next door to his shop, is a little hole-in-the-wall with about six feet frontage. When the policemen drew back from this and began sending bullets through the window from which Caspronava was shooting a bullet struck close to his head, and he ran to the Eighth Avenue side and began to shoot with a revolver. By this time the street was cleared of pedestrians. Caspronava began shooting at plate-glass windows. He riddled several windows from his vantage point before the police made it too hot for him.

Back to the Broad Street side of his fort ran Caspronava, and with a heavy pistol began shooting again at windows across the street. A crowd of half a hundred that had gathered in a café across the street for safety were terrified when the bullets began to come through the shattered windows. No one was struck. Then the crazed gunman turned his attention to a big window in front of the People's Burial Company's place at 382 Broad, inside of which were standing a half score of persons. He shattered the window, but hit no one. Then he broke the window of the harness store of W. H. Routan at 376 Broad Street.

By this time the police reserves had arrived. The shots suddenly stopped and the patrolmen started to storm the door that led to the gunshop. Suddenly there was a loud explosion and the inside of the tiny shop was in flames. An alarm of fire was sent in. Before the fire apparatus could arrive flames burst from the windows of the second floor, from which the bullets had been flying.

With lines of hose playing some of the firemen got to the second floor, while others attended to the blaze in the shop. The body of Caspronava was found lying in the middle of the floor, horribly burned, scarcely a stitch of clothing left on it, and a bullet hole through his head.

The four men shot by Caspronava were George Erhart, 48 Eighth Avenue, Newark, buckshot in the head and arms; Joseph Ungardi, 43 Clay Street, Newark, buckshot in the head; Dennis Allen, 294 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, buckshot in the head and body, and Charles McCann, 41 Plane Street, Newark, buckshot in the head. All were taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where it was said they would recover.

Twice within the last six months fires had been discovered in his little shop, where he slept and ate. Several weeks ago the police found him lying on a burning bed which had been saturated with gasoline. He resented the action of the policemen in extinguishing the blaze. Examination of the remains of the shop last night showed that gasoline had been poured on the furnishings. Empty oil cans were also found on the second floor of the house, where the second fire started. The damage from both fires was about $5,000.

MAJOR BUTLER SLAIN WITH TEXAS WOMAN

H. J. Spannell Kills His Wife and Sixth Cavalry Officer with Whom She Is Automobiling.

SLAYER THEN SURRENDERS

Victim of Tragedy Was a Son of the Late Senator Butler and Married —Spannell Is a Hotel Man.

ALPINE, Texas, July 20.—Major M. C. Butler, Jr., of the Sixth United States Cavalry and Mrs. H. J. Spannell, with whom he was out riding in an automobile, were shot and killed this afternoon by H. J. Spannell, husband of the woman.

Immediately after the shooting Spannell went to the jail and surrendered. Mrs. Spannell was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Holland, well-known residents of Alpine. Spannell is the proprietor of the Holland Hotel here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Major Matthew C. Butler, Jr., of the Sixth United States Cavalry, was a son of Senator Matthew Calbraith Butler of South Carolina, who served in the Senate from 1877 to 1895, practised law in Washington, and died in Columbia, S. C., on April 14, 1909. Senator Butler served as a Major General of United States Volunteers in the war with Spain.

Major Butler was born in South Carolina, on May 1, 1864, and was appointed to West Point from that State in 1883. He became a Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry in 1888, was transferred to the Ninth Infantry the same year, then to the Fifth Cavalry in 1889, and was promoted to Captain in 1901. He had been Major of the Sixth Cavalry since June 30, 1912.

In the volunteer service in the Spanish war Major Butler was a Major and chief ordnance officer, and was honorably discharged from the volunteers in 1899, when he returned to the regular army. He was the ranking Major of the Sixth Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Mrs. M. C. Butler, wife of Major Butler, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret Howell, daughter of M. B. Howell, one of Nashville's leading lawyers, left this city a short time ago to join her husband on the border. They were married eleven years ago and there is one child, a boy.

COPENHAGEN HEARS OF NEW NAVAL FIGHT

Heavy Cannonading Off Jutland; Warcraft Indicate Baltic Battle.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.—Heavy cannonading has been heard off the west coast of Jutland and in the Baltic Sea between Landsort and the Gottska Sands by vesselmen arriving in Danish ports, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

"Those from the North Sea," says the correspondent, "saw a large number of German submarines, torpedo boats and Zeppelins sailing northwesterly from the Jutland Coast and then heard firing. The cannonading in the Baltic continued throughout Wednesday night, the returning vesselmen said.

"They added that they saw a small German warship sailing southward, and expressed the belief that the Germans had an engagement with the Russians."

Through traffic by Norfolk & Western Railway via Bristol has been resumed to all points except that portion of Southern Railway between Morristown and Asheville. Through trains to New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Nashville are in operation as usual. Phone Mad. Sq. 9996, 1,245 B'way. —Advt.

FRENCH TAKE MORE GERMAN DEFENSES AND CAPTURE 2,900 MEN ON THE SOMME; BRITISH FIGHT AHEAD FOR 1,000 YARDS

Allies Now Proving Their Military Supremacy Over the Germans, British Critics Say

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—General Haig's communiqués stating that more ground has been gained in Delville Wood and Longueval are regarded as affording convincing proof that the British are establishing a decided supremacy over the enemy. A German counterattack was expected. If the Germans had failed to make one at this juncture, it would have been a clear proof that they were too weak or exhausted to take advantage of the opportunity given by the British occupation of new ground, for the defense of which only hurried measures were possible.

The German counterattack was delivered in great strength and met a certain amount of success. In the light of General Haig's later dispatches, military critics here judge that the German claims to have recaptured the whole of Longueval and Delville Wood were made at the moment of their greatest success. German reports of progress in the fighting at Verdun showed frequently it was the German method to single out the moment when the attack was at its height for issuing a report.

One of the best military critics here says:

"If the British recover lost ground, we shall have great reason to be satisfied, for it will show the enemy's strength is definitely on the wane and that the sanguine calculations about the depletion of his reserves which are being circulated in France have substantial foundation."

The success of the new French thrust on both sides of the Somme is regarded as possibly indicating that in order to mass a sufficient force for a counterattack at Delville and Longueval the German commander had to draw men from the neighboring parts of his line, not having adequate reserves available. The German wireless today claiming that the allied offensive achieved no serious gain and that the French position at Verdun is critical is scoffed at as an attempt to affect neutral opinion.

In this connection a military writer in The Westminster Gazette says:

"The battle of the Somme affords a test of the comparative efficiency of the allied armies. The German army positions seized by the Allies north and south of the river are at least as difficult and twice as large as those which the Germans have been able so far to seize at Verdun. The operation of capture was carried out in one instance in sixteen days; in the other instance it occupied five months. The losses of the Allies on the Somme have so far not been a fifth and the expenditure of ammunition not a tenth of the losses and expenditure of the Germans in the Verdun fighting. The comparison is arresting. The allied forces have done double the work in a tenth of the time."

DOUBLE FRENCH STROKE

Force Germans Back North of Somme; Seize First Lines South.

BRITISH RECOVER GROUND

Fierce Struggle Goes On in the Northern Part of Delville Wood and in Longueval.

BERLIN REPORTS BIG DRIVE

But Says Attacks Were Repulsed — French and British Hold Over 25,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, July 20.—While a strong but unsuccessful German counteroffensive is still being fought out on the British front, the Teutonic armies find themselves again the object of simultaneous attack on both eastern and western fronts.

The recent successful advance having brought the British into line with the French at Hardecourt, the French offensive, which has been for some time in preparation, has been renewed energetically on both sides of the Somme, thus far successfully.

Official dispatches from the British and French Headquarters tonight show a further advance by both armies. The British pushed forward their line about 1,000 yards north of the Bazentin-Longueval sector, and are still fighting fiercely with the Germans in the outskirts of Longueval and in the Delville Wood.

The French, having renewed their offensive, captured a considerable stretch of German trenches in the neighborhood of Estrées, and in engagements on both sides of the river have taken nearly 3,000 additional prisoners.

The French operations north of the Somme brought them forward a considerable distance across the Combles-Clery Railroad, while on the extreme south of their salient they have captured first-line positions over a front of five or six miles.

25,000 Prisoners Taken in Drive.

Summing up the results of fifteen days of fighting on the Somme front, the French official observer says:

"The French troops were able to advance on a front of ten miles and a half to a maximum depth of six miles, taking from the Germans eighty square kilometers of highly organized and fortified field works, resembling fortresses. We have already gathered from the field eighty-five guns, many of large calibre, a hundred machine guns, twenty-six mortars and quantities of material, which it is not yet possible to estimate.

"We have taken 235 officers and 12,000 men and this is only the start of the battle."

With the prisoners taken today and in the quieter period between July 16 and 20, the total prisoners held by the French is more than 15,000. The last British summary of prisoners, published on Sunday, put the number at more than 10,000, making the losses to the Germans during the Somme offensive at more than 25,000 men in prisoners alone.

Military critics here discuss the new situation which has arisen in connection with the eastern front, pointing out that Germany is now compelled to act on the defensive, and they speculate as to how soon Germany may find herself obliged to make retirements in an attempt to shorten her extensive but supposedly thinly-held lines, especially on the eastern front.

Extent of French Advance.

This official statement was issued tonight by the French War Office:

To the north of the Somme we are consolidating the positions conquered by us this morning.

South of the Somme we extended our front of attack in the course of the afternoon and captured the entire first German position from Estrées as far as the height of Vermandovillers (about two miles north of Chaulnes.)

In the course of the fighting today we captured on the two sides of the river about 2,000 prisoners, of whom thirty were officers. Three cannon, about thirty machine guns, and important material likewise remained in our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse we continued to progress by the use of the grenade west of the Thiaumont work. The total number of prisoners taken by us this morning in the sector of Fleury was 300, including eight officers.

Aviation: Our bombing aeroplanes carried out numerous operations in the night of July 19-20. The stations at Thionville, Montmedy, Brisulles, and bivouacs near Exannes, south-east of Verdun,) and the station at Roisel (region of Amiens) were bombarded with numerous projectiles. Another of our aeroplanes similarly dropped eight shells of large calibre on the military establishment at Lorrach, northeast of Basle.

The French afternoon report says:

On both sides of the Somme our infantry this morning attacked German positions and gained notable advantages. To the north of the Somme we captured enemy trenches from the Mamelon at Hardecourt as far as the river and carried our line clear to the east of Hardecourt along the railroad to the narrow road which runs from Combles to Clery. In this part of the battlefield we have thus far made 400 prisoners.

South of the Somme, between Barleux and Soyecourt, all the first line of enemy trenches fell into our hands.

In the Champagne we penetrated into a German trench to the north of

RUSSIAN SQUEEZE WORRIES BERLIN

Brusiloff Throwing Huge Masses of Troops on the Stokhod and Lipa Fronts.

GERMANS ATTACK FIERCELY

Operations in Galicia Hindered by Floods—Carpathian Battle in Full Swing.

LONDON, July 20. — According to Rome reports the violent Russian offensive has been resumed in the Carpathians, at Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski and in the Riga sector.

Unofficial dispatches from Petrograd say that the second stage of the battle for the possession of Kovel is continuing with extreme violence. General Brusiloff has brought up crushing forces from the Stokhod to the Lipa to attack the Austro-Germans, and anxiety as to their ability to withstand a continuance of the pressure is beginning to be reflected in the Berlin comments on the situation.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—Attempts by Teutonic forces to advance against the Russians in the region of the River Stokhod in Volhynia have been repulsed, the War Office announced today. Operations in Galicia are being notably affected by the overflow of the River Dniester, which is flooding large areas. The official communication this evening says:

At some places on the Dvina front there have been very heavy artillery duels. Artillery engagements also have occurred at several points in Volhynia. Enemy artillery has energetically bombarded our positions in the region of Zweniatoni, east of Gorohova, and our lines further southeast along the Lipa and the Styr Rivers.

Bombs Dropped on Hospital.

An earlier bulletin was worded as follows:

On July 18, seventeen enemy aeroplanes made a raid on the station at Zamiren, northeast of Baranovichi. Twenty-seven bombs were thrown upon the hospital and lazaretto. Three persons on the medical staff were killed and five other men injured. Of the patients in the hospital, ten were killed and twenty-three wounded.

In the region of the Stokhod the enemy tried to advance near the villages of Outnil and Arsonovitchi, but without result.

An advance of the enemy in the region of Zvinlatichi-Elizarov, southeast of Gorokhov, was checked by us.

The overflow of the Dniester continues. Valleys situated in the neighborhood have been flooded through rivulets overflowing their banks. The slopes of the heights are so slippery that it is almost impossible to climb them. At many points bridges have been washed away.

An imperial ukase orders a special mobilization for the construction of defensive works and lines of communication in the region of the active armies of the whole male native population of the Province of Astrakhan, Siberia, the Island of Sakhalin, and Turkestan. The order includes males of from 19 to 43 years. The nomad populations are specially excepted.

Germans Attack Southwest of Lutsk.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Hard fighting has been resumed in Volhynia, southwest of Lutsk. German troops under General von Linsingen are on the aggressive here at some points and have succeeded in scoring advances. The Russians are bombarding the Teutonic lines along the lower Lipa with increasing intensity. The official state-

Continued on Page 2.

EARTH FLATTENED BY FRENCH SHELLS

German Officer Says They Lowered Its Level Till Somme's Waters Flowed In.

TELLS OF DAYS OF HORROR

Awful Havoc of Their Guns Fills Poilus with Elation and Certainty of Victory.

By GEORGES LE HIR,

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY BEFORE PERONNE, July 18.—During the last few days I have traversed the whole ant heap, visited burrow after burrow, and everywhere have been amazed at the magnificent spirit of the men. While waiting for the assault the poilus are serious, or mad with enthusiasm, or serenely calm, never careless and laughing. No, it is their wonderful calm, their total freedom from nervousness or anxiety, that strikes one most, and the secret of this calm is confidence—absolute, complete, spontaneous confidence begotten and fostered by the roar of our artillery. For by nothing so much as the thunder of our own cannonade is the infantryman's heart gladdened, his certainty of victory assured.

In the tumult of the French artillery the German response goes unnoticed. It is the "artillery preparation for attack" that is now in progress and that means that our soldiers can see around them in ruined trenches and upturn shelters that recently strong fortification constructed according to the most efficient principles of modern war.

The best possible evidence of our bombardment's success is given by a German who experienced it, a Bavarian First Lieutenant found this morning by a reconnoissance party near La Maisonnette. Evidently he had crawled forward from his own trenches when the French fire became unbearable, but he was so utterly unnerved that at first he was unable to speak coherently. His clothing was just a mass of mud and the contusions covering his body bore witness to the truth of his statement that he was frequently half buried by exploding shells. Later on, when he had recovered somewhat, he declared that he had been a student at Jena University and said in good French:

"My regiment was holding a strong system of trenches on the left bank of the Somme, just across from Péronne, near Four de Paris, bordering the Somme Canal. Our positions were dominated by the slopes of Blaches Plateau, where the French are now installed, and bounded on the other side by the impassible Somme marshes. For six days and nights we were exposed to the unremitting French cannonade. I had experienced bombardments before that. The smoke was so dense it was impossible to mark where the shells were falling. All we saw was a dark cloud interspersed with red, green, and yellow flashes.

"Once, just before twilight yesterday, there was a momentary lull and I caught a glimpse of our surroundings. The effect was extraordinary. The solid earth literally had sunk over a wide area, actually flattened, as with a gigantic hammer, by shells falling so continuously that the holes merged into one vast basin. A proof of the lowered level was that I perceived that water of the canal had filtered in and was forming a regular lagoon.

"I admit that as defensive works the trenches over which we worked so long and hard are now utterly useless. Our staff ought never to have sacri-

Continued on Page 3.

Auberive and took a number of prisoners.

In the Argonne the Germans attempted yesterday toward 7 o'clock a coup de main upon our small posts in the Bolante salient. After a lively hand grenade battle the enemy was repulsed.

Upon the left bank of the Meuse bombardment continued in the regions of Avaucourt and Chattancourt, together with hand grenade fighting on the slopes northeast of Hill 304.

On the right bank of the Meuse we made progress during the night west of the Thiaumont works. To the south of Fleury a powerfully fortified work held by the enemy was attacked and captured by our troops, who took prisoner several officers and 150 men.

In the region of the Somme a German aeroplane was brought down yesterday afternoon by one of our pilots, east of Peronne. Another enemy machine attacked by one of ours was brought to earth near Gremilly, in the Verdun region.

British Advance 1,000 Yards.

The official statement issued about midnight from British Headquarters in France, reads:

North of the Bazentin-Longueval line we advanced about 1,000 yards in the face of stubborn opposition.

Heavy fighting still continues in the northern outskirts of Longueval Village and in Delville Wood.

On the remainder of the main battlefront there is no change.

Yesterday our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing enterprises by day and night. Many tons of explosives were dropped with marked success on railway centres, enemy aerodromes and other important points. One hostile aeroplane was destroyed, several others were forced to the ground in a damaged condition.

Since July 16 four of our machines have failed to return to our lines.

The British statement of the afternoon follows:

At 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon in Delville Wood and Longueval we regained a little more ground. The struggle in these areas still continues.

North of our Longueval-Bazentin position we this morning pushed forward our line, capturing some prisoners and a gun.

East of the Leipsic redoubt our bombing parties made a substantial advance last night.

Elsewhere in the main battle area there has been only artillery fire since the last report, and no alterations in the positions already reported.

A captured diary belonging to a German commanding officer shows that in the fighting from July 1 to July 6 a Bavarian reserve regiment which was opposed to us at Montauban suffered 8,000 casualties out of a total strength of 3,500 men.

Another document shows that one battalion of the 190th Regiment lost 980 men out of 1,100, while the other two battalions of that regiment each lost more than half their effective strength.

Yesterday evening, south of Armentières, we carried out some important raids on a front of two miles in which Australian troops took part. About 140 German prisoners were captured.

Berlin Tells of Hard Attacks.

This is the text of the German official statement:

Between the sea and the Ancre there have been repeated vigorous firing and patrol enterprises.

Considerable British forces attacked our positions north and northwest of Fromelles. They were repulsed. Wherever they succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were ejected by counterattacks. We captured more than 300 prisoners, among them some officers.

On both sides of the Somme renewed fighting of a severe character is progressing. North of Estrées, after a strong attack, the British again penetrated Longueval and the Delville Farm. The enemy had withdrawn before our counterattack. He is still holding a portion of the village and the farm.

Early this morning, on the whole front from the Foureaux Wood to the Somme, Anglo-French attacks began. The first strong assault was broken. South of the river in the afternoon the French twice attacked unsuccessfully in the district of Belloy and this morning in the sector of Estrées and Soyecourt. Three attacks were sanguinarily repulsed. Also in a salient french near Soyecourt the enemy was repulsed in bayonet fighting.

The enemy artillery is developing the greatest strength on both banks of the Somme.

On portions of the Champagne front there has been spasmodic, vigorous artillery activity. In the Argonne mining operations took place.

In the Meuse sector (Verdun front) there were no important events.

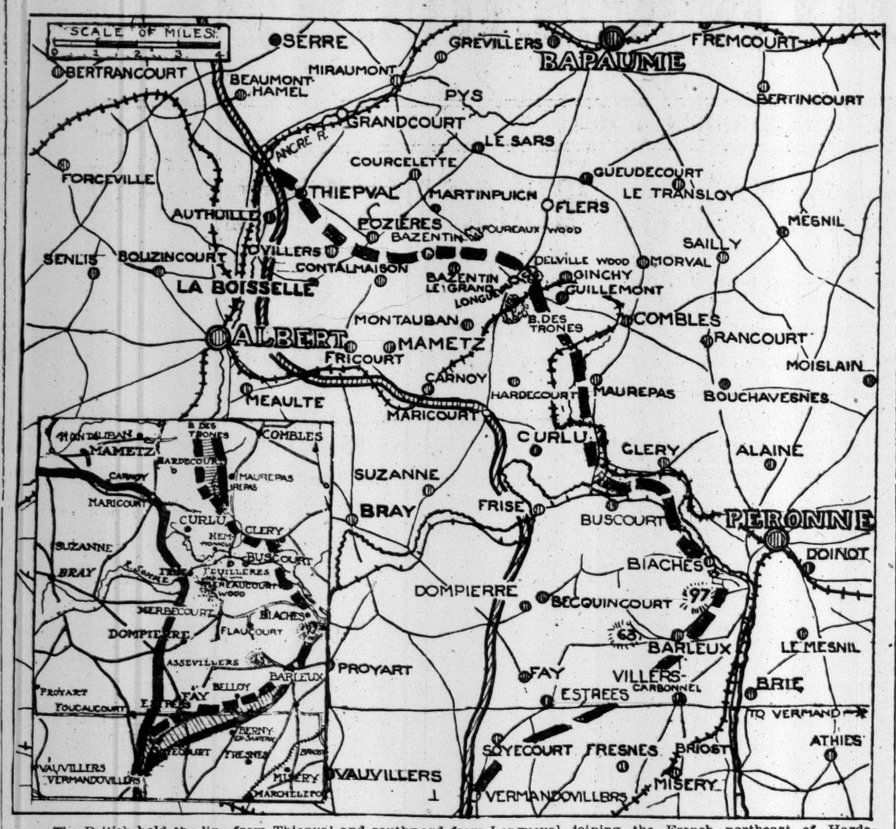
Successful German patrol enterprises were carried out on Combres Height.

Near Arras, Peronne, Blaches, and Vermand enemy aeroplanes were shot down, two of which fell to Lieutenants Wintgens and Hoehndorff. The Emperor has conferred the Order Pour le Merite upon Lieutenant Hoehndorff, who, as it is now stated, shot down a French biplane southeast of Peronne on July 15.

The Belgian communication says:

At various points on the Belgian front artillery actions developed today, particularly in the region of Dixmude and further to the south.

New Front of Allies on the Somme.



The British hold the line from Thiepval and southward from Longueval, joining the French northeast of Hardecourt, as shown by the broken line in the large map.

Yesterday's gains by the French are shown in the smaller map, in the shaded sections east of Hardecourt and at the southern end of the salient. The French have taken the Combles-Clery Railroad and first-line trenches over a wide front in the south.

AUSTRALIANS ATTACK IN A GREAT RAID

Carry Out New Kind of Manoeuvre While Allies Fight on the Somme.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 20, (via London, July 21.)—"The French are attacking." This was the message that the rapid fire of their 75's and the thunders of their heavy guns brought from the Valley of the Somme over the hills to the British lines.

After marking time while the British took the second line in front of them, the blue tide of French soldiers on the right of the British khaki advanced at dawn to play their part in the development of the Allied plans, and the people of the towns in the rear had the welcome news at luncheon hour that they were already in occupation of German trenches north of the Somme and had gained ground south of the Somme.

Meanwhile the Australians on a two-mile front in the Armentières-Neuve Chapelle region took part in the biggest trench raid ever undertaken, its extent making it a new departure. After cutting the wire by shellfire they rushed the German trenches, doing what damage they could by bombing and hand-to-hand fighting before retiring to their own trenches.

During the French attack the guns on both sides were untiringly busy. Having made Longueville and their position in Delville Wood secure, the British stormed the high wood, and in both these woods and the field between the front and the village of Guillemont the Germans, massing fresh forces brought from Verdun since their whole tactical situation in the Somme region became endangered, resisted the British with the savage determination not to yield further high ground, which is nothing more than knolls and rolling farmland harrowed by shells and whipped by bullets, whose loss leaves command of the position to the British. The Germans are still bringing up guns, presumably from Verdun, and from the high woods to the Somme all day they seemed to be answering the preponderant British fire with all the power they had.

Among the British troops recently engaged are some units of the "bantams," England's little men five feet three inches in height and under, whom Lord Kitchener enlisted in special battalions. They went in with all the courage and pride of a corps of six-foot guardsmen and the audacity of the bantam cock, which is their symbol. When it comes to stalking a machine gun or sniping from a shell crater they are less exposed than men of ordinary height, and, as they say, a bullet they fire goes as far and is as deadly as one from a giant's rifle.

A captured diary from the 190th Regiment of the 185th German Division, which was rushed from the Champagne to the Somme July 2, shows that out of 1,100 men of one battalion 120 are left, and less than half the men of the other two battalions. The writer complains that all this loss was suffered without the men really having ever been engaged face to face with the English, always having been caught by a concentration of shell fire or by flank infantry attacks.

WON'T LET DEPUTIES CONTROL FRENCH ARMY

Premier Insists That Only the Government Has Right to Give Orders.

PARIS, July 20.—The question as to the extent of parliamentary collaboration in the conduct of the war was again discussed in the Chamber of Deputies today.

Commenting on the report submitted by Deputy Tardieu as to the powers hitherto granted parliamentary war committees, Premier Briand, while desiring fraternal collaboration between Parliament and the Government, objected to it as between Parliament and the chief command. Only the Government, he said, could collaborate with the latter. The Government was the executive, and as such was controlled by Parliament. The Government would facilitate that control, but would not allow encroachment on its domain. Parliament had the right of inspection, but had no right to give orders.

"In short," said the Premier, "the Government controls the military operations and the Command in Chief, while the Chamber controls the acts of the Government."

BRITISH DEFEND BLACKLIST ORDER

Trade Official Holds Government Has a Right to Restrict Acts of Its Nationals.

HINT OF CABLE VIOLATIONS

Secret Codes Said to Have Been Used to Protect Firms That Had Broken Agreements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial criticising the action taken by the British Government in blacklisting American firms attracted considerable attention in official quarters here. The following statement was made to THE TIMES correspondent by an official in the Foreign Trade Department, which is the branch of the Foreign Office concerned with the statutory list:

"The first question is whether what the British Government has done is or is not a breach of international law. There is interference with the trade of certain American firms, but there is only so much interference as results from a prohibition of British subjects from trading with these firms. The British Government have not said, and obviously they could not say, that these firms shall not trade in America or with other countries. They have simply said our people shall not trade with these firms. I would quote on this point from Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American Ambassador on Feb. 16 last: 'His Majesty's Government readily admit the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons. They cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other Governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them, by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction.'

"Apart from the question of international law there is a further question as to whether we have done something which is unreasonable, or should even surprise. The old English definition of the word enemy was a person domiciled in enemy territory, and had as its obvious basis a desire only to hit at individuals in so far as they were in a position to help their belligerent State. Unfortunately, in modern conditions of commerce, credit and communication, a German firm in America can help Germany in many ways, at least as much, and sometimes more than a firm of the same standing in Germany. We do not exercise such firms for so doing, but is it unreasonable that we should in these cases refuse to allow their available capital to be swelled, or their position to be maintained by trading with us? Is it unreasonable that we should say that if a firm is really out to help our enemies it shall not at the same time enjoy all the benefits of friendly commercial intercourse with our country?

"There is one other class not covered by what I have said; that is the cases of certain firm who have been blacklisted for using our cables contrary to the understandings on which we allow these to be used during war time. For instance, by the use of secret codes or by lending their names to cover firms from whom cable facilities have been withdrawn. If a firm breaks an understanding on which the British Government allow the concession of the cables in war time is it unreasonable that the British Government should say for the continuance of the war you shall not trade with us?"

BARS BLACKLISTED FIRMS.

Royal Dutch Mail Steamship Company Won't Take Their Goods.

Announcement was made yesterday by Funch, Edye & Co. of the Produce Exchange, agents for the Royal Dutch Mail Steamship Company, running vessels to the West Indies, that they would not accept any freight from shippers who were on the British blacklist or take cargo for consignees who were on it.

The statement was made by a member of the firm in answer to a rumor in shipping circles that Funch, Edye & Co. had refused cargo offered by a blacklisted firm to be shipped on the steamship Commewijne, sailing for the West Indies on July 29.

POLK TAKES UP BLACKLIST.

Acting Secretary of State Discusses It with British Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, has taken up informally with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, the status of American firms and individuals whose names have been placed on the British blacklist and with which all British subjects have been forbidden to trade.

It has been indicated for the British Government that the Enemy Trading act is being enforced with discrimination so far as it affects neutrals, and that the only American firms covered by the blacklist are those whose names were in the list of eighty-four firms and individuals made public in London several days ago. The British Ambassador's information is that the published list of the blacklisted Americans is complete and that there is no foundation for the statement that 8,000 American firms are on the blacklist. The State Department has been informed by the British Ambassador that there are only eighty-four firms "domiciled" in America on the blacklist.

The State Department is assembling data with a view to making formal representations to the British Government. But the note of protest will not be drafted until State Department officials have ascertained all the facts in the situation.

Chevalier von Rappard, the Minister from the Netherlands, called at the State Department today for an informal conference with Mr. Polk regarding the blacklist. It is understood that the purpose of the visit was to ascertain what action would be taken by the United States for the protection of American commerce from the consequences of blacklisting. He was informed that while this Government was carefully considering the matter, it had not reached any decision as to the form of action to be taken. There is a British Government blacklist of firms domiciled in the Netherlands with whom British subjects are forbidden to trade. The Dutch Government has been making diplomatic representations in protest against this action, but without favorable results.

Californians Protest Blacklist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to Secretary Lansing today protesting against the British trading blacklist. A protest also was sent to Senator James D. Phelan and the United States Chamber of Commerce. A San Francisco grain and commission firm was included in the American firms on the list.

BRETONS WIN FAME IN SOMME BATTLES

French Official Observer Praises Elderly Men — Reviews Success Thus Far.

PARIS, July 20.—A notable tribute to the fighting abilities of the elderly Breton troops is given by the French official observer at the battle of the Somme.

"These Breton reservists," says the report, "dashed at the Germans with the spirit of young men. Many times in this war they have distinguished themselves, but it was difficult to imagine that these men of such calm aspect could transform themselves into impetuous troopers and rush at the enemy with all the fire of youth. The extraordinary resources of their temperament had not been fully realized before.

"The General in Chief already had declared that these men had proved there is no difference between the regulars and the reservists. This is shown by the fact that these veterans marched like the recruits of the youngest class. At 9 o'clock they started forward singing the 'Marseillaise' and at 9:30 o'clock they dashed to the attack with their sections aligned as though on dress parade."

The official report lays stress on the complexity of the preparations for a military operation on a grand scale, exceeding in its multiplicity of detail that of the largest industrial enterprise. Besides the plan of attack and the choice of the battleground, an estimate of the number of effectives is necessary. There are also a hundred contributory details to be studied, such as the enemy's system of defense, the placing of artillery in co-ordinating fashion, the building of roads, bridges, and ferries where none existed before, and the accumulation of material, munitions, and stores. The observer says that the preparations of this character for the present operation along the Somme took four months.

After the enemy's front had been cleared of observation balloons and aircraft, French aeroplanes made a complete photographic survey of the whole front every day, so that each evening a map was drawn showing the state of the enemy's trenches and the progress made in their destruction. The result of the artillery fire was checked up carefully every hour, and it was a principle not to start an infantry attack except on favorable ground. Every variety of gun has its special work to do. Some sweep away the barbed wire, others destroy trenches, and still others deal with the assemblages of enemy troops.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The French have improved the period of comparative quiet on the Somme front to prepare for a yet stronger blow than any they have delivered so far against the German lines. Yesterday morning the storm broke. Both to the north and the west of the river their infantry pounded their way in one of the most important gains of the recent fighting. There is a small railroad, presumably narrow gauge and of comparative recent construction, running through Peronne northward, passing through the village of Clery, and, after passing westward for about a mile and a half, curves eastward to Combles. It was toward this road that the French drive was particularly directed.

The French had a double object in view. Not only was the railroad of importance locally, but it was also important, and much more so than the railroad, to link up with the British line which had been pushed eastward past Waterlot farm. The French movement started from Hardecourt, on the north, and Curlu and Hem, on the south. Both flanks advanced simultaneously and both made material gains. The line from Hardecourt to Clery was almost entirely straightened out, doing away with the big bend to the westward that had been created as a result of the unequal advance of the British and French in the former fighting.

By this move the French have paved the way for a still further advance by simultaneously threatening three towns. Guillemont is now almost entirely surrounded. When this town goes, and it seems inevitable that it will fall into the hands of the French at the next push, the last curve in the line between Ginchy and the Somme is straightened out. Combles, an important road crossing, is in their immediate front, and bears the same relation to the front north of the Somme that Pozières does to the section of the front in which the British are fighting. Not only does the railroad from Peronne circle the city, but crossroads enter it from all directions. It is being used, or rather was being used, by the Germans as a distributing point for supplies, and exerted an influence over a small sector of several square miles. Although not yet in French hands, its usefulness to the Germans is already destroyed by reason of its now being under direct artillery fire.

The continued small advances in this section are making it harder and harder for the Germans to counterattack successfully. There is but little danger in a salient if it is on a broad front. Only when the front is narrow, so that the sides may be crushed in, is the element of great danger present. This was the case with the salient which the French had pushed into the German front just as it was with the Russian salient at Lutsk. And just as at Lutsk, where the Russians straightened out their lines by breaking through on the Styr front, the French have eliminated their danger by linking up their lines with those of the British.

The significant fact in all this is, however, the fact that the gains are continuous and in spite of the fact that the progress of the offense has warned Germany that the matter is a serious and a sustained offense, Germany is unable to impose a serious check on the advance. It is the advantage of attacking on many points at once so that the advantage of operating on interior lines is neutralized. The French want Peronne. It is necessary if they expect to go beyond the Somme line and they cannot get it from the west by direct attack. They can get it by a flanking movement and that is what the attack north of the river means. It still has some little distance to go and at the present rate of progress it will be some time before it is reached, but the steady creep of the French lines which the Germans seem unable to stop is bringing them nearer and nearer to the point where a direct assaut on the city can be profitably made.

The French are now but four kilometers from the national highway between Peronne and Bapaume. The way is over an open level country without a natural defensive position. To cut this road which though not a railroad is of primary importance to the German transport service, is to embarrass the German forces between the Somme and a line through Combles to the point where supplies will be a matter of the greatest difficulty. The entire move is directed eventually at Bapaume no matter how many intermediate steps may have to be made. The best way to reach Bapaume is at the highway from Peronne.

In addition to their gains, the French are making the Germans extend their lines further and further through the deepening of the salient which begins just south of Arras. This naturally reduces the number of men per mile in the German line. It likewise, of course, has the same effect on the French and British, but as they have greatly superior numbers, it is a matter of small importance.

The French attack to the south of the river also met with some measure of success and for the first time showed an indication of extending their gains in this direction. Here also there is a railroad problem involved and in this case a more important railroad than that through Clery and Combles. This is the road from Chaulnes to Peronne. By striking directly east from Barleux it is reasonable to suppose that by steady steps the French could reach the river at a point opposite Brie. Instead of doing so, however, they have adopted the more ambitious plan of extending their line toward this railroad and when they have gone south far enough, to cross eastward to the river. The river in this case is a two sides barrier. It will slow up and probably stop for some time the French advance. This is inevitable in the face of the German defense. On the other hand, once it is reached by the French it will be equally difficult for the Germans to attack and drive the French back. Therefore when the French have taken this line, they can rest free from all danger of a counterattack against any part of the line from Clery to the southernmost point at which their line rests on the river. They will then be free to move still further south as opportunity offers.

From their present line to the river is also entirely open, there being not even a small patch of woods on which the Germans can hang a defense. The terrain also is favorable. From the French position the ground slopes down to the river, permitting the French to move slowly and without compelling the Germans to come up to them. In addition, the Germans are under the moral disadvantage of feeling continually that the river is at their back, and that sooner or later they are apt to be driven across under the fire of the French artillery.

The history of the war has shown that the French and the British are good for several days' fighting before a lull is enforced by temporary exhaustion of the immediate supply of shells. In the present case, inasmuch as the French have had a long time to prepare for this last effort, there will probably be no exception to the rule now. We may, therefore, look to the next few days to bring further interesting developments on this front.

On the British front the German counterthrust has been very effectually answered. The ground that was lost to the Germans on Wednesday was retaken, thus establishing the British more firmly than ever on the Bapaume Plateau. There is also considerable promise here. With the British drawn up to the French, intercommunication on short lines is greatly facilitated and greater co-operation made possible.

One thing has become certain. But a few days ago the London press was still somewhat doubtful whether it was really the intention of the western Allies to continue their offensive or whether it was not another case of such a thrust as was made in Champagne or in Artois, only somewhat harder and more prolonged. The dissimilarity between the two is becoming daily more apparent. The Allies are engaged in a serious offensive movement which is far from being at an end. It may not end the war. In fact, it very probably will not. But it will put a great dent in the German lines, recover part of France, and open the way for a more sustained blow later.

LONDONERS CAUGHT IN A DEATH TRAP

City Men Pay Heavy Penalty for Swift Advance Into Foe's Trenches.

CUT OFF BY BARRAGE

Unable to Get Help or Retire—Little Group Makes a Brave Stand Against Heavy Odds.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 19.—In our great attack of July 1 some of the London battalions again showed very fine courage and most self-sacrificing devotion to duty in the hours of supreme ordeal. They broke the German line, and when ill luck beset them on either side so that they found themselves in utterly untenable positions, with heavy losses, they held on stubbornly against the enemy's counterattack, and suffered all that war can make men suffer with stoic endurance.

These men belonged to old volunteer regiments, famous, in times of peace when once a year the young city clerks and professional men took a fortnight's leave at Easter for manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain, but even when the volunteers changed their form into Territorials and were tightened up in discipline, no man guessed that before a year or two had passed the Queen's Westminsters would be fighting through hellfire in France, or that "the old vics" the Queen Victoria Rifles—would be smashing through the German barbed wire under machine gun fire, or that the Rangers and the London Rifle Brigade and the London Scottish would be crossing ground strewn with dead and wounded in a storm of high explosives. Punch made funny pictures about this amateur soldiering. The "Terriers" were not thought to count for much by military critics who had seen service in South Africa. Well, in this war the territorial infantry and territorial gunners have counted for a great deal and during these last few days they proved themselves once again great soldiers.

When the four leading battalions left the trenches near Gommecourt at 7:30 after the great bombardment of German positions they had a long way to go before they reached the enemy's front lines. No Man's Land was a broad stretch of ground, 400 yards across in some parts, and no less than 200 yards at the narrowest point, but they advanced behind dense, smokelike clouds, which rolled steadily toward the German trenches and kept down the machine gunners in their dugouts.

Unlike the experience of most of our men in other parts of the line, they escaped lightly from the machine gun fire, and their chief risk was from the barrage of shell fire which the enemy flung across No Man's Land with some intensity. But the Londoners started forward to this line of high explosives and went on and through at a quick pace in open order. The men fell across the open ground, caught by flying bits of shell or buried by great bursts of high explosives which opened up the earth, but the others did not look back, afraid to weaken themselves by the sight of their stricken comrades, and, at a great pace, half walking and half running, reached the German line. It was no longer a system of trenches—it was a mere earth, with odd traverses.

But many of the dugouts still stood. They were full of Germans, for the line was strongly held and many of these men came up with the machine guns and bombs to resist the attack. But the Londoners sprang upon them, swept over them and captured the front network of trenches with amazing speed, not like steady going business, slow and deliberate. The quick mind of the London man spurred him on to quick action. He did not linger to collect souvenirs or chat with the English speaking Germans.

The London Scottish were racing forward on the right with their brown kilts swinging across the broken ground, but the officers kept their heads and as much order as possible at such a time. They held back enough men to clear the dugouts and collect the prisoners—the best kind of souvenirs, 200 of them captured in dugouts and sent back over the place that had been No Man's Land and now for a time was ours.

At least 200 came back, but there were many more who never got back, though they started on the journey under armed guard. The enemy's artillery was increasing the density of the barrage upon our old front line trenches and the ground in front of it. He made a wall of high explosives through which no living thing could pass. Escorts and their prisoners tried to pass and failed. The German gunners must have seen their gray-clad men going back, but they obeyed the laws of war, because if they passed back other British soldiers could pass forward, and it was for the guns to stop them. At the time the London men were fighting forward they did not think of the barrage behind them; they were eager to get on, to be quick over the first part of their business before taking breath for the next. In less than the time it has taken me to write this narrative, No Man's Land had been taken, the prisoners collected and sent back, and the German strongholds and redoubts behind the first system of trench work seized by the London regiments.

It would have taken them longer to walk from Charing Cross to St. Paul's Churchyard, with no Germans in the way. It was the quickest bit of work that has been done by any freemen of the city. Riflemen had swarmed into the strong point on the left, knocking out the machine guns, and on the right the London Scottish were holding a strong redoubt in a very ugly corner of the grounds. Everything had been won that London had been asked to win.

Before some hours passed, these London soldiers knew they were in a death trap and cut off from escape. Owing to the great strength of the enemy to the right and left of the position, where they had concentrated masses of guns and where the ground was more difficult to carry, the troops on either side of the Londoners, in spite of heroic courage and complete self-sacrifice, had not advanced so far. The Londoners, therefore, thrust forward a salient into the German lines and were inclosed by the enemy. Behind them, on the way to their own lines, the enemy's barrage was steadily becoming more violent. Having stopped other attacks to the north and south, he was now able to concentrate the fire of his guns upon the ground in the London area, and by early afternoon he had smashed our trenches and communication trenches, while still flinging out a line of high explosives to prevent supports coming up to the men who were in the captured salient. They were cut off and had no other means of rescue but their own courage.

Desperate efforts were made by their comrades behind to send up supplies of ammunition and other means of defense. Carrying parties attempted again and again to cross No Man's land, but suffered heavy casualties. As the day lengthened the enemy organized a series of counterattacks. Their grenadiers showed great courage and daring, working down their communication trenches under heavy fire from our artillery and even crossing on the top of trenches in small groups until they were close enough for bomb throwing. Other parties came down on the left of the Londoners from a northern position, and from this direction, also, a very heavy machine-gun fire began to enfilade our riflemen's line.

On the right the London Scottish were holding on to their redoubt building barricades and beating off the German bombers, but as the hours passed ammunition became scarce. Our supplies of bombs were almost exhausted, here and there quite exhausted. The London men went about collecting German bombs, and for some time these served, but not enough could be found to maintain an effective fire. The position became more ugly, but the men did not lose heart.

In those bad hours there were many men who showed qualities of courage and were great Captains, whatever their rank. One officer, to mention only one, was splendid when things were at the worst. He had taken command of his company when his senior officer was killed in the first assault, and kept his men in good heart so that they could organize the defense against the enemy's counterattacks. They were surrounded by German grenadiers and suffered heavily from artillery, machine gun, and sniping fire. The number of wounded increased steadily. The bombing party flung all their bombs and then had empty hands and were hopeless. Not many rounds of ammunition were left for the riflemen.

After that there would be no defense. But the officer would not give way to hopelessness. He rallied six or seven good men about him and ordered the others to retreat with the wounded and take their chance across No Man's Land while he put up a last fight.

With his small band he held on still until all but two of his men were killed. He was the last to leave, and by a miracle of luck came back to his own lines unwounded, except for a few scars and scratches.

It was impossible to stay in most parts of the captured position, because the enemy was gathering weight and numbers, and the fire from the artillery, machine guns, bombs, and rifles was too intense and deadly. Gradually the men withdrew, straggling back across No Man's Land, which was still under great shellfire, so that the way of escape was full of peril. All this ground was strewn with our wounded, and up in the captured trenches, now abandoned, other wounded lay in places where it was difficult to find them because of the tumbled earth, full of shell pits. It was the turn of the stretcher bearers, and they worked with great courage, and here one must pay tribute to the enemy.

"We had white men against us," said one of the officers, "and they let us get in our wounded without hindrance as soon as the fight was over."

It is only fair to say they acted with humanity, and one wishes they would not use such means of destruction as those newly invented by chemists with devilish cruelty. Their soldiers are better than their scientists, and in this case, at least, they remembered the spirit of chivalry.

HOLLWEG DEFENDED BY GERMAN WRITER

Friedrich Naumann Reminds Critics the Chancellor Is Trusted by the Kaiser.

IS THE BUTT OF CALUMNY

Hungary, France, and Britain Cited as Examples of Internal Unity Essential in War.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 20.—Friedrich Naumann, a well-known writer and member of the Reichstag, rallies to the defence of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg in an article in the Tageblatt today, which is all the more remarkable, as he belongs to the party which is commonly held responsible for a great deal of the agitation against the Chancellor.

"One does not bother a Captain on his bridge while he is battling with a storm," he says. "One does not worry a chauffeur while his auto is taking a difficult curve, nor does one molest a physician while he is performing an operation. One respects all responsible and perilous work. But the Chancellor, who is bearing the greatest and weightiest responsibility of all is constantly being irritated and meddled with by narrow-minded, malicious agitation in the midst of a world at war. People who cannot possibly have the faintest idea of the labor and technique of his task spread the idea that he does not suffice for his office, that he does not rise to the great responsibility of the hour. They seem to think Schmidt or Mueller would immediately make a better job of it.

"This spectacle must fill one with anger against the band of mischief-makers dragging down a trustworthy statesman who today needs more than ever the backing of the whole nation. Granted even the extenuating circumstances of well-meaning and lack of knowledge, their conduct in these critical times remains inexcusable. No General commanding a division, no smaller chief of a Government department would be treated in such a fashion.

"While there is a plan and a leader during a war they must be followed and obeyed. Such is war. Hungary offers the fine example of Count Tisza's adversaries flocking to his banner. France seems determined to stick to Briand, despite many grave objections. England renounces all political traditions for the sole purpose of avoiding a change of Government. While this world war teaches discipline to nations accustomed to quick changes in the upper ranks of their Governments our own organized people become a prey to unrest and some among us are searching for reasons to bring about a political upheaval the consequences of which will be much graver than they imagine today.

"An excuse put forward for this deplorable conduct is that were the censorship abolished the opposition's methods would be different. But I ask, is it really necessary at the most critical period of the war to enforce the Chancellor's condemnation at any price? What has he done, what neglected, that deserves such treatment? One is bewildered, shocked and frightened at the distorted pictures of the Chancellor's activity which is revealed by many hostile minds.

"They charge that for personal reasons, or out of pure maliciousness, or on account of doctrinary reasons he does not permit the war against England to be prosecuted as vigorously as would be possible. It is also said his demands at the conclusion of peace would not suffice for the future protection of Germany's frontiers. It would be owing to him if so much blood had been shed vainly. In a word he is accused of displaying timid anxiety amid a heroic nation prepared for every sacrifice.

"I have heard all these accusations from honest people, good patriots, who by maliciously distorted and forged accounts of the Chancellor's actions have been led to believe themselves victims of a traitorous conspiracy. What must have been the full effect of the poison instilled into such minds if they can ignore the fact that this same Chancellor is still the Kaiser's trusted adviser and is left by him 'in undisputed conduct of the country's affairs.' The Chancellor may consider himself in the class of his great predecessor, Bismarck, who also had enemies who knew his business much better than he did himself. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg has a great many true friends among the German people who prefer him to anybody else because they believe in him more than in some one else who would rise by dubious agitation."

OPPOSITION TO HOLLWEG.

Ultra-Nationalists Dissatisfied, but Socialists Support Him.

BERLIN, June 10, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Reichstag session just closed was marked by interesting developments in the relations between the Government and the various political parties. One result was to bring out more sharply than hitherto the opposition of the Conservatives to Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg.

The loyalty with which the Socialists have stood by the Government and helped to fight the country's battles has been more than once recognized by Bethmann Hollweg in his speeches in the Reichstag, and he has clearly admitted this fact must lead to some political readjustments after the war is over. This has never pleased the Conservatives. But the Chancellor has gone on his way making friends of the Socialists and inviting their support for Government measures. The Conservatives looked on coldly at all this, for they saw that their best argument for keeping the Government rigidly conservative was being wrested from their hands.

Besides this, the Conservatives have taken offense at the Government's taxation policy. They are fully committed to the view that the empire must collect its revenue through indirect taxation, like customs duties and internal revenue taxes of various kinds.

RUSSIAN SQUEEZE WORRIES BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

ment on the operations issued today follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—The enemy yesterday resumed attacks during the afternoon on both sides of the road from Ekau to Kekkau, (southeast of Riga,) but was unsuccessful. He only increased his great losses. Strong reconnaissances by Russian patrols were everywhere repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Russian attacks in the district of Skrobowa, (Baronivichi region,) following upon vigorous hand grenading, were completely repulsed.

Army group of General von Linsingen.—In the bend of the Stokhod, north of Sokul, Austro-Hungarian troops made a brief assault, ejected the Russians from advanced lines and returned to their positions according to their plan.

TEUTON LOSSES BEFORE KOVEL

Were Estimated at Between 75,000 and 100,000 in Ten Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.—The London Times publishes the following from its correspondent on the Kovel front, dated July 13:

"According to prisoners, the enemy's losses, including prisoners, during the last ten days have been extremely heavy. If I estimated them between 75,000 and 100,000 this would probably be no exaggeration."

THINK FOE DEMORALIZED.

Russians Impressed by Nature of Victories in Volhynia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—One fact of exceptional value has come to light with the latest batch of prisoners. It tells plainly that the Germans on the Russian front are now stretched beyond the limits of orderly military organization.

Among the 13,000 prisoners taken on the southern face of General Brusiloff's northern salient, we are now officially informed that there were Germans wearing uniforms of most widely varied descriptions. I gather that to military mind this is the most important intelligence received for a long time past. It indicates not merely that German armies in this region were overthrown, but that the military organization of those armies is approaching the final breakup.

Another extremely significant fact pointing in the same direction is the official statement that not only were heavy and light batteries captured intact, but some of the heavy guns were actually used against their late owners during the course of the fight. These heavy guns have a range of eight miles and never, therefore, were anywhere near the fighting line. Their capture indicates a deep and demoralizing penetration of the enemy's positions always, but their capture in a condition to be turned upon the foe indicates something more.

General Brusiloff's grand push with its double flank success is making solid progress, and we await great news from hour to hour.

EXPECT YEAR OF WAR YET.

Russians Point Out Retreat Will Make Germans Stronger.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, while exulting in the success of the Russian push, declares that experts in Petrograd believe that final victory over Germany may yet be a year or more distant, adding:

"The German grows stronger as the circumference of the defense contracts, and he will probably be strongest when once more driven back upon his admirable home railway system.

"There is still a school of experts which believes that the Germans should be encouraged to attack by steadily retreating before them, as no form of fighting nowadays costs so dearly as attack. Wellington's victories in Europe, Waterloo particularly, were won by retreat.

"But this scheme is impossible at present, owing to the fact that Western Europe goes to pieces morally at the very thought of retreat. This is unfortunate, for retirement is every whit as legitimate a military move as advance, especially in such a war as the present, where victory in the old sense is impossible."

EARTH FLATTENED BY FRENCH SHELLS

Continued from Page 1.

ficed men in such a position. We cannot withstand your bombardment. We die and die uselessly.

"Imagine my deep trench transformed into shapeless earth heaps, then into gluey mud as the canal waters flowed in. Vainly we tried to dig new holes for shelter. At every moment shrieks or stifled groans marked another comrade torn by an explosion or suffocating in that horrible mass. After a time we ceased all effort and abandoned ourselves hopelessly to our fate.

"Last night was a never-ending agony. Only the dead were happy. The few that survived envied their escape. At last in the morning our tiny band mustered up courage to confront death by your bullade in preference to the slow horrors of suffocation. Painfully, inch by inch, we crawled forward toward your trenches. All idea of fighting had left us long before. We were just miserable wretches whose only impulse was mortal fear. How desperate was our choice is shown by the fact that I alone got through alive. Even now I can hardly believe it. It is incredible that a man should endure so much and still be living."

It is on hearing such tales from the enemy that one comes to appreciate fully the heroism of the French defenders of Verdun.

10,000 More Canadians Ready.

OTTAWA, July 20. —Ten thousand Canadian soldiers are to proceed overseas soon, it was announced at the Militia Department today. The necessary arrangements have been completed to obtain ships. The units going include seven battalions from Camp Borden and three from Niagara.

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HOW BRITAIN BALKED A HOLY WAR IN 1914

Quick Action in Mesopotamia Averted a Great Disaster, Says the Marquis of Crewe.

LIGHT ON THE DARDANELLES

Premier Asquith Consents to an Inquiry Into the Campaigns in the East.

LONDON, July 20.—The Government has consented to the demand for investigations of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamian campaigns which were asked for in motions Sir Edward Carson had given notice he would offer in the House of Commons and which Baron Wemyss gave notice of in the House of Lords today.

Replying to denunciations of the Mesopotamia campaign by Lord Wemyss, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, said that in the critical moments of August, 1914, it was imperative for Great Britain to reassert her paramount position in the Persian Gulf and prevent the declaration of a holy war.

"Our presence there," he continued, "I believe, saved the empire from the approach of a great disaster. We had to consider the great Moslem population of Africa, also, and if we had not shown our strength Islam as a whole might have been deflected against us."

He referred to the difficulties confronting the Indian Government and said that from December, 1914, to September following there had been no fewer than seven separate attacks, some of a very formidable character, on India's northwest frontier, and contended that before passing final judgment on the Indian officials it would be necessary to consider the particular system of military organization there.

Lord Crewe then made a statement similar to that of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons.

Lord Cromer, who followed, admitted that the Marquis of Crewe's statement changed the aspect of the debate. He did not desire to stir the embers of the controversy of a few years ago, he said. He thought Kitchener had made a mistake in the military changes he had introduced in India, and, while it would be a gross exaggeration to say that the misfortune of the Mesopotamia campaign was the outcome of these changes, he could not help thinking that they largely contributed to that misfortune.

In response to many questions as to whether matters were now satisfactory, Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, read an official dispatch testifying that everything possible was being done in connection with the Mesopotamia campaign.

Before Sir Edward Carson's motion was moved Premier Asquith said he recognized that there was widespread genuine anxiety regarding these campaigns, and deprecating any debate which might give an impression that the country was at any disadvantage, the Government thought it right to institute two separate inquiries into the campaigns. The Government had no desire to conceal the past shortcomings of the arrangements in Mesopotamia, he said, nor to shield those responsible.

In expressing satisfaction with the Government's position, he said he hoped the Government was satisfied everything possible was being done to remedy what seemed to have been a very disastrous state of afairs in Mesopotamia.

David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, gave a long explanation of the Mesopotamian difficulties, which he said, had arisen largely through the peculiar relations existing between the Government in Indian and the home authorities. Thus, he said, while Sir construction of river steamers and river William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, directed the military operations, the Indian Government supplied the forces, and the Commander in Chief in India was responsible for the supplies. Every requisition made on the War Office for aid for the sick and wounded and for transport had been honored, the Secretary asserted.

A new arrangement had been made with the Indian Government, Mr. Lloyd George said, by which India would remain the main base of the forces, which would continue to be administered by the Commander in Chief in India and by which the latter would now receive instructions from and be responsible to the Army Council in regard to matters of personnel and supplies and would be assisted by such officers as the Army Council felt it desirable to appoint. Thus General Robertson and the Army Council would be responsible for supplies and transport as well as for the direction of operations.

The Secretary for War said he understood there had been ample supplies and that it was mainly the transport system which had broken down. Orders, he said, had been given in England for the craft of all kinds, and arrangements had been made for the construction of a light railway along a portion of the line of communication. The Secretary said he desired to point out that General Robertson, who was not responsible for the inception of either of these campaigns, and, therefore, had no motive to shield himself, had agreed with the Army Council that it was against public interest to publish papers dealing with the campaign. There ought to be, Mr. Lloyd George declared, no difficulty in finding four or five men who could be trusted with the most confidential information.

The first duty, the speaker said, was to put things right, and the second was to fix the responsibility for any negligence or incapacity. It was important, he said, that the inquiry should not delay action, and Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped the House would pass the bill sanctioning the inquiry on Monday.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, also spoke, mainly to defend the Indian Government from the charge of having financially starved the Mesopotamia expedition, which charge, he said, was unfounded. Mr. Chamberlain also reminded the House of India's valuable contributions and aid in the war quite apart from the Mesopotamia expedition.

THIS YEAR—COLORADO.

Send the family to Colorado for the Summer—you can join them later on. Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

CAPTURE OF VILLA REPORTED NEAR

Story Persists That Carranza Troops Know Bandit's Haunt, Despite Obregon Denial.

RUMORS ARE CONFLICTING

Villa Led Recent Attack on Parral, El Paso Hears—Report That He Has Taken Torreon Doubted.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 20.—Francisco Villa was at Inde, seventy-five miles southeast of Parral and on the road toward Torreon, last Monday, an American merchant of Parral stated upon his arrival here today. The merchant said the bandit raided a ranch at Cuevos the same day.

Villa was in the recent Parral fight in person, the American merchant declares. The merchant's freight hauler, who had been sent to Ocampo to deliver goods, was captured by Villa and forced to drive a wagon loaded with ammunition and supplies back to Parral. The teamster knew Villa, having served with him in the Madero campaign. He said Villa rode in a carriage a greater part of the distance between Ocampo and Parral, and when he walked used a crutch made out of the limb of a tree. He said that Villa was able to ride short distances on horseback, but that the pain of his injured leg would grow too much for him after he had ridden a few miles and he would be forced to reoccupy his carriage, an ancient vehicle which he had commandeered. The bullet wound was in the left leg, just below the knee; the wagoner saw a doctor dress it the day preceding the Parral attack.

Villa had 500 men in his main command on the march to Parral, having sent Colonel Urriti with 250 men to the north of Parral with orders to attack from that direction while Villa attacked from the south. General Ernesto Garcia went out with a single machine gun and 500 troops to meet the Villistas from the north. The fighting started at noon and continued until dark. Villa did not appear from the south so Urriti retreated.

Villa, because of the slow time made by his carriage did not reach Parral until the next morning. He attacked from the south, expecting Urriti to attack from the opposite side of the town. He did not know, of course, that Urriti had been defeated. Villa and his men were forced to return south. The teamster said Villa had grown a heavy black beard, looked much older, and was leaner.

General Garcia, the commander at Parral, who defeated Villa, is now in pursuit of the bandit with 1,500 cavalry, the merchant reported. It is to be a grudge fight if they meet, as Villa on his retreat from Parral killed General Garcia's son and brother-in-law. General Garcia asked for the cavalry and as soon as they arrived in Jiminez started after Villa. Infantry and cavalry troops have also been started northwest from Gomez Palacio in pursuit of Villa.

The American merchant also brought a story of the defeat and death of General Ignacio Ramos and his force at Corral Ranch. Villa, according to the story, sent word to General Ramos at Jiminez that he wished to surrender and help fight the Americans. He asked for a safe conduct through the Carranza lines. General Ramos, taking him at his word, went to sign the necessary papers. When Villa saw the small number of Ramos's force he opened fire and killed Ramos and part of his 200 men.

In addition, reports were circulated tonight in Juarez that the Carranza garrison at Torreon, Durango, 130 miles south of Parral, capitulated today to the main Villa band, led by the bandit chieftain. The rumors had it that Villa, riding in a coach with a crutch at his side, went into the town and received the surrender of the Government commander. Neither General Francisco Gonzales, the Juarez commander, nor General Villa, the commandant here, were inclined to place any credence in the story.

Immediate Capture Predicted.

GALVESTON, Texas., July 20.—The capture of Francisco Villa by Carranza cavalry is momentarily expected, according to a cablegram received today by Juan A. Mateos, Mexican Consul here. The message said that a Villa messenger, captured yesterday by Carranza troops, had revealed Villa's whereabouts and that a force of cavalry had been sent to capture the bandit leader. The supposed whereabouts of Villa was not given in the dispatch, but it is reported to be in the State of Chihuahua, not far from Chihuahua City.

The messenger said Villa was ill and seeking medical aid.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 20.—With his followers scattered into small groups Villa, accompanied only by a bodyguard of six men, is making for the mountains of Durango, according to a report received here today at military headquarters. General Trevino, in charge of operations, announced that this news came from General Larreaga at Tepehuana. The message stated that Government troops under General Matias Ramos were following a hot trail after Villa, while General Larreaga was moving up with reinforcements. He hopes to overtake Ramos by tomorrow.

Villa is said to be leading the flight, getting a good start on his followers. General Larreaga expressed the opinion that the bandit intended to go into hiding until the hunt blew over. Today General Trevino reiterated his purpose of pursuing the bandits to extermination.

Practically all merchants here closed their doors today, asserting that they could no longer continue to do business at a profit at the silver exchange rate fixed by the authorities. Francisco Trevino, Civil Governor of Chihuahua, called a mass meeting at which the merchants appointed a committee to place their complaints before the National Monetary Commission in Mexico City. Pending a decision from the commission, the shops must remain open, the Governor ordered.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—General Obregon, the War Minister, denied today that Francisco Villa had been located and that troops had been sent out to capture him. The War Office, said General Obregon, had made no announcement concerning the whereabouts of Villa.

General Trevino, the commander at Chihuahua, has informed Secretary of War Obregon that he has dispersed the rebels who recently attempted to surprise a passenger train, bound for Juarez, near Santa Ysabel on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad. Fourteen of the rebels were killed, General Trevino reports, and seven of the bandits and forty horses were captured.

APPROVES McALLEN CAMP.

New York Troops in Good Condition, Gen. Bliss Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The result of his inspection of the camp of the New York National Guardsmen at McAllen, Texas, was communicated to the War Department today by telegraph by Major Gen. Tasker L. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army, who was sent to the border to make a searching inquiry into conditions in all the State militia camps. The report follows:

"Finished inspection of New York Division today. The division is comfortably sheltered, and the command is in an excellent state of health, the sick report being practically negligible. The camps are supplied with water from the water systems of adjacent towns. The water is abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

"The sanitary condition of the camps is excellent, with the exception of a temporary deficiency in bathing facilities, which is being remedied as rapidly as possible. Regarding the rations, all commanding officers interviewed by me have stated that it is abundant in quantity and excellent in quality and that the only criticism from their men has been due to a monotony resulting from a deficiency of certain components intended to give an agreeable variety. This has been due to the necessity of heavily issuing the principal components of the ration in order to avoid shortage in the food supply. Components necessary for proper variety in this climate are being supplied as rapidly as possible, and I believe that within a few days criticism from this cause will be entirely obviated. I emphasize the fact that the ration issued from the beginning of the camps has been ample in quantity and excellent in quality. There is a general spirit of contentment thus far, as indicated in my telegram of yesterday."

HOSPITAL APPEAL RESENTED BY BAKER

Brownsville Institution for Which Mrs. J. B. Harriman Asks Funds Not Needed by Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a statement issued tonight, Secretary of War Baker emphatically denies that the Brownsville Border Hospital, for which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and others are collecting funds, is the only hospital on the Mexican-Texas border with facilities available for the thousands of troops in the Brownsville district. Secretary Baker says that while the border hospital may be a worthy private charity and serve a helpful purpose for civilians, it is not needed by the army, which has supplied every need and request from General Funston for hospital and medical facilities.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"My attention has just been called to an appeal issued by the American Committee for the Maintenance of the Border Hospital at Brownsville, Texas. The appeal is signed by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the Chairman of the committee is the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, and the committee is made up of distinguished and philanthropical American men and women. The object of the appeal is to collect a sum of $12,000 for the further maintenance of a small hospital at Brownsville, the purpose of which, I am told, is to extend relief to sick and disabled American and Mexican civilians in that region. The letter, however, mistakenly states that this small private hospital constitutes the only hospital facilities available today for thousands of our troops who centre at Brownsville, Texas, and the appeal is made, apparently, for the purpose of affording needed hospital facilities and sanitary equipment to the army.

"I cannot undertake to explain how these erroneous statements could be made, but I am anxious emphatically to deny their accuracy and to have it understood that the Medical Department of the Army has supplied every need and request from General Funston. As a matter of fact, very large expeditures have been made and are being made, constructing small hospitals at minor posts along the border, with base hospitals at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss, Texas. Base hospitals have been authorized and are now being completed, supplied with personnel and equipment, at Brownsville, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Nogales, and Fort Crockett. There are seven field hospitals with the troops on the border, each having a capacity of 216 beds. This does not include the field hospitals of the organized militia now there on the border. In addition to all of this, the Southern Department has at its disposal for expenditure in General Funston's discretion the sum of $300,000 for constructing additional hospitals and increasing the bed capacity of hospitals already built. In other words, the provision made for our soldiers on the Mexican border in the matter of hospitals, sanitary equipment, and supplies is all that money could suggest, and no appeal for private funds on behalf of these soldiers is either needed or justified. That the border hospital may be a worthy private charity and serve a merciful and helpful purpose to civilians in Brownsville may very well be."

NEW YORK HIKERS KEPT FROM BORDER

Gen. O'Ryan's Order Ascribed to Desire Not to Provoke Carranza Troops.

GO ANY WAY BUT SOUTH

Change in Practice March Follows Reported Protest—Health of the Camp Exceptionally Good.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, McALLEN, Texas, July 20.—Fear that the continued appearance of large bodies of American soldiers along the Rio Grande would provoke the Carranza troops camped there to open hostilities was the unofficial interpretation given to an order which Major Gen. O'Ryan issued today directing that hereafter the guardsmen were to march on their practice hikes in any direction they wished except south or toward the border. At headquarters it was said the order was issued merely to prevent forcing the men to take hikes too long for them in their present condition.

One of the highest-ranking officers in the camp, in discussing the order, was not inclined to take the headquarters explanation seriously. He declared he had been informed that the Mexican commander at Reynosa, opposite Hidalgo, where the guardsmen have camped on their hikes, had protested against what he thought was troop massing.

The organizations which have made the border patrol march are Companies E and K of the Seventy-first Regiment, K and L of the Seventh, and the First Battalion of the Twelfth. Today the Third Battalion of the Twelfth, which was ordered yesterday to march along the border, changed its line of march to Sharyland, which is three and a half miles east of McAllen. The men expected to bivouac there tonight and return to camp in the early morning.

According to an enlisted man in the Seventh Regiment, who said he was an employe of the railroad, the New York Central has notified its employes who are here with the troops that in future the highest salary the company will pay its guardsmen employes will be $100 a month. Two other Seventh Regiment men said that they had received letters from the firm employing them to the same concern, stating that their services were no longer required. One of the men said he had been with the real estate concern for six years, while the other had been employed about six months.

Health Conditions Superior.

By figures given out today at headquarters it was learned that the health conditions at the three camps of the New York division were much better than normally at home. There have been only four deaths among the 10,000 men here since the camps were pitched. The casualties have been: Private James C. Kerwan, Company B, Twelfth Regiment, who died of pulmonary congestion while on a hike with the First Battalion of his outfit; Corporal J. D. Locker, Company H, Twelfth Regiment, who died in the base hospital at San Antonio after an appendicitis operation; Private Clinton Healey, Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, whose death was caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, and Sergeant Matthew Garrett, Quartermaster Corps, Fourteenth Regiment, who dropped dead from heart disease about two weeks ago while on duty.

To accommodate the cases which may develop here, a base hospital will be established at Brownsville, which will be equipped like that at San Antonio, and a hospital car will be run daily from Mission to Brownsville over the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad. This will cut the distance from 250 miles to 60.

Among his fellow officers Major Cornelius Vanderbilt is known as "the salamander" because of his indifference to the heat. Today, when the thermometer climbed to 130 degrees in the sun, Major Vanderbilt tramped his round of inspection through the camp from 5 A. M. until 10 at night. Not content with covering about twice as much ground each day as any other member of General O'Ryan's staff, Major Vanderbilt always manages to get his reports in first.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth are well acquainted with Captain William N. Haskell, who has been proposed for the Colonelcy of their regiment, to take Colonel Conley's place.

Satisfaction with the nomination was expressed by the Sixty-ninth's officers, who hope that the new leader will be appointed and sent to join the regiment at once. There is much speculation whether the new Lieutenant Colonel will be a regular army officer, a militia officer from another regiment, or a man raised to the rank in the Sixty-ninth.

Communication by Wireless.

Wireless communication between the First Signal Corps at the division headquarters and the headquarters of the First Brigade at Mission was established today, and Brig. Gen. Lester and officers of the Fourteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Second Regiments at Mission will be in direct communication with Major Gen. O'Ryan.

A canvass of Squadron A failed to find a married man who would take advantage of the order permitting him to return home. "We're not quitters," was the consensus of opinion. Several men who are married admitted that they were engaged in business which would be injured by any great length of stay, but they declared their intention of remaining to the end. One trooper, who was negotiating a deal when he left New York, learned that his client was a member of the Seventh Regiment, while the party of the second part was attached to the Second Field Artillery. Accordingly the three arranged to meet and the deal was concluded.

MILITIA ON PATROL DUTY.

Pennsylvania Company Reinforces Glenn Springs Force.

MARATHON, Texas, July 20.—Company K, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, left here today aboard motor trucks to reinforce the border patrol at Glenn Springs, ninety miles south.

LAREDO, Texas, July 20. — Colonel Edward Munson, personal representative of General Funston, completed a short survey of sanitary conditions of State troop camps in the Laredo section today as the outcome of the request by a local organization of citizens that 8,000 soldiers be removed elsewhere on account of alleged insanitary conditions. Colonel Munson refused to discuss his report.

The First New Hampshire Infantry and a battery of field artillery arrived here today and went into camp.

Cool and comfortable to throat and tongue—a SENSIBLE cigarette.

20 for 15¢

WOMAN'S LEAGUE TO AID SOLDIERS

Prominent Members Get Primary Lesson in Preparing Medical Supplies.

FUND QUICKLY STARTED

Nurses and Doctors from Hospital Serve as Instructors to the Volunteers.

Sixteen nurses, eight doctors, three ambulances, two mounted policemen, four orderlies in khaki from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, with two standards, assisted the Woman's American Supply League to hold a meeting yesterday at the headquarters, 4 West Forty-ninth Street. The nurses, doctors, and ambulances were from the Polyclinic Hospital, and their special duty was to assist the members of the league in making bandages and instructing them in putting up supplies that may be needed by the soldiers on the Mexican border. The professionals also assisted the league in having its photographs taken, supplying the picturesque element.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the President, presided and made an address; Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, also was a speaker; Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Roger Bacon, and Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt looked after things generally.

The women did more than talk and have their pictures taken, for they raised $800 in money without asking for it.

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, whose name heads the list of members of the Executive Committee, was expected to be present, but sent word that she was too far from New York to be able to get in, but that her heart was with the work. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston were other members of the committee who could not be present. The league is occupying the house at 4 West Forty-ninth Street, lent by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who is also a member of the committee.

On its letter paper, which is headed by the Stars and Stripes in colors, is given an extract from the Constitution, which tells the object of the organization. It reads as follows:

Its object shall be to supply necessities to the men at the front and in mobilization camps; to furnish needed assistance to families of soldiers in the way of work or relief; to furnish hospital supplies to the Red Cross and other war relief agencies, and to create and develop in the United States a militia of patriotic American women, trained and prepared for such service as women can render toward national needs.

"This is a democratic organization," said Mrs. Harcourt. "There are no fees and no overhead dues and all service is free. Mrs. Hammond pays her own secretary. We want every one who wishes to help the soldiers to come in and work with us; the poorest women and the richest will work side by side."

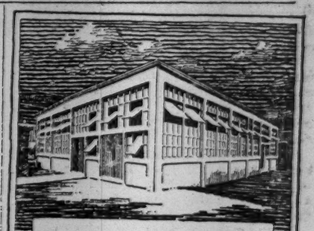
There will be buttons for all members of the organization as designed by Penrhyn Stanlaws. The headquarters will be open daily for work.

TO SELL 50,000 TICKETS.

Women Have Five Days to Dispose of Them for Guardsmen's Benefit.

To sell fifty thousand one-dollar seats in five days is the task before the women and girls who will take part in the whirlwind ticket-selling campaign which is to be made on behalf of the National Guardsmen's field day at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on July 29 for the benefit of dependent families of men at the border. It was announced yesterday at the close of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Active Service Auxiliary at the residence of the Chairman, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 667 Fifth Avenue, that a call had been made for 5,000 women to volunteer to sell the tickets.

As many prominent women as can be lured into the city from seaside and mountain resorts will be pressed into service to act as captains of the districts into which the five boroughs are being divided. A captain will be installed in each of the National Guard armories. The ticket vendors are to begin reporting at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 10 A. M. today.



Vacuum Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J. One of 23 contracts for this client—all completed on time.

"Turner for Concrete"

Whether you get your building when you want it depends upon your ability to choose a contractor with a record for good work quickly done.

Turner has never had to pay a penalty for delayed delivery.

TURNER Construction Co

SUBSEA TRADER'S DASH IS DELAYED

Continued from Page 1.

the Deutschland's agents had not notified him of their desire to clear and that he did not know anything about the manifest. But it is unlikely the Collector will give any advance information when the craft is ready to go.

Strategy Expected to be Used.

It is expected here that Captain Koenig will go to Norfolk or Newport News, there take on some cargo, essential or non-essential, and begin to worry those who are watching for him, fretting them and slipping out when their fret seems to be at the stage most advantageous to him. But it is unsafe to speculate much on what that good-humored little mariner, who can button his own counsel and a capacity for smiling agreeably so tightly within his double-breasted blue coat, will do. He will make a jump for sea, from Baltimore for the open sea, his friends say, because that is just the thing he is least expected to do.

There was a touch of the dramatic in the manner in which a big black-hulled craft with white superstructure swung into her moorings yesterday, within sight of the barges which screen the Deutschland. When Captain Koenig and his crew start their voyage they will have to pass in full view of the Britisher. The tug Timmins kept her searchlight playing on the freighter all night.

None of those associated with the submarine would say anything about the English boat. Both the Deutschland and the Britisher carry wireless, but neither is permitted to send messages while in port. Either ship may receive messages while here. But the United States Government is probably taking good care to see that the freighter, even if she might be so disposed, does not send any announcement of the departure of the Deutschland.

There is a feeling here that the Bremen is now somewhere off the Atlantic Coast awaiting a good opportunity to slip in—either into Baltimore or some other Atlantic port.

That Captain Koenig and the Messrs. Hilken have knowledge of the movements of the Bremen nobody doubts, but it is a part of the game they are playing with Great Britain to smile only when they are questioned. F. L. G. Kollmorgen, representing a lens corporation of New York, gave to Captain Koenig yesterday a periscope, executed in silver and set upon a base of bronze. All the parts of the periscope are of the latest development.

Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives, and Congressmen Egan of New Jersey, Llebel of Pennsylvania, Smith of Michigan, and Igoe of Missouri were in Baltimore yesterday to see the submarine. They were guests of Congressman Coady at the Merchants' Club.

CALM SEA HAMPERS U-BOAT.

Cruisers Watch Closer Inshore as Storm Off Coast Abates.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 20.—Seafaring men here believe that when the submarine Deutschland failed to slip out to sea in the last thirty-six hours she lost a beautiful chance to escape whatever hostile craft may be plotting to intercept her as she emerges from the Capes.

The heavy storm that raged during the last twenty-four hours drove far out to sea the Allied cruisers which have hugged the three-mile line ever since the submersible freighter came in. Danger of being driven on some mechanical shoals compelled them to race away from territorial waters. Steamers coming into this port today report that not a single armed vessel was sighted anywhere in this region.

When news came last night that the Deutschland was ready to leave, with the tug Thomas F. Timmins fired and ready to convoy her down the bay, German sympathizers were jubilant in their confidence that she had picked the most opportune moment for slipping by such English and French cruisers, destroyers or submarines as may be on the lookout for the moment when she leaves the protection of the three-mile line, and is at their mercy. They knew that heavy seas tossed up by winds that grew hourly more furious during the early morning could not abate before the submarine reached the Capes, had she departed when she seemed about to go.

As the night wore on and hour after hour the Deutschland was reported lying in her dock, those here who most wish her luck were disappointed and then disgusted. Allied sympathizers, on the other hand, were delighted when it became apparent that the Deutschland was not to take advantage of the way cleared for her by the forces of nature.

Hear Craft Is Unseaworthy.

The storm has been gradually abating since this afternoon, and mariners here say that no matter how quickly the submarine puts out now, she cannot reach this harbor in time to avail herself of the protection afforded by menacing seas that made it impossible for her enemies to stand close inshore.

Virginia pilots, whose chief amusement incidentally has come to be speculating on the submarine and her chances of getting back to Bremen, were amazed that she didn't race down the Chesapeake, submerge insides the Capes, and bore her way out to sea far under the surface, where wind and wave would have disturbed here not at all, while it held those who would prey upon her in leash.

Captain Koenig of the Deutschland is authority for statements that under water the mercantile submarine doesn't roll at all, and this boasted immunity from rough weather when submerged led to the belief that stormy hours would be the ones she would choose for her exit.

All about this port rumors have gradually spread that the Deutschland is a most unseaworthy craft, at least while traveling on the surface, and it has come to be understood that this weakness caused the most real worry to those interested in the success of her voyage. It is believed she would not dare hoist her collapsible masts anywhere near the American Coast where her enemies are sure to be watching for her, and that without them to give her balance, surface traveling is a hazardous undertaking for her.

Maritime experts here believe this may offer the real explanation of her failure to start when last night's storm sprang up, and that she may wait until, as far as advance signs go, she can be assured of being far out in the Atlantic before she is likely to encounter rough weather.

The claim has been made by her skipper that she can travel submerged for four days and can lie on the bottom as long as her provisions hold out. By his own admission, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore the Deutschland actually submerged less than a score of times and traveled just ninety-of her 3,800 miles under water. Marine circles here these facts have been interpreted, after much consideration, as proving that Captain Koenig, aware of the precariousness of all submerging mechanisms so far devised, and the desperate consequences of some mechanical failure, is determined to plan his voyage as far as possible so that he may complete it with a minimum of undersea travel.

Debate Trip's Success or Failure.

This possibility of some derangement of the sumersible's diving apparatus is admitted by all interested in her chances of success as her greatest peril. Allied sympathizers are predicting that even though she came over without difficulty, a strain or her long rides will show up when she attempts the return voyage, and that some latent weakness sooner or later will make her rise to lie at the mercy of her foes.

German sympathizers, on the other hand, assert that so splendid a piece of mechanism has the Detuschland proved herself to be and so well is she manned with expert mechanics and equipped with spare parts that no physical failure will beset her.

It became apparent today that whether by accident or design, the Deutschland when she does start out to sea is to have the strongest possible protection from any violation of the neutrality laws by her crew. Koenig has repeatedly asserted that his only danger lay in failure of some hostile cruiser to respect the asylum to which the undersea freighter is entitled as long as she is within American territorial waters. The great new United States superdreadnought Pennsylvania, commissioned at the Portsmouth Navy Yard two weeks ago, left there today ostensibly to go to Newport to become flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

Two hours after the Pennsylvania had weighed anchor she was reported stopped about five miles off Virginia Beach, five miles beyond Cape Henry, on the southern route and just about at the edge of the neutrality zone. Inquiry at the Navy Yard brought forth statements that the Pennsylvania had decided to lie there several days for turret and boat drills, tests of searchlights, and examination of guns.

Welcome Guard of Neutrality.

It was said she would not continue her trip before Monday. There were rumors at once that powerful German-Americans had brought sufficient influence upon either the State or Navy Department to keep the Pennsylvania idling in local waters a few days to insure that the rights of the Deutschland should not be violated. In German circles these reports were vigorously denied, though it was admitted that the presence of the superdreadnought was most welcome, as it was regarded as removing the last vestige of fear that the Deutschland might be molested before she got out to sea.

Surprise was occasioned here by reports that the port authorities in Baltimore charged with enforcing Government neutrality regulations had not sealed the Deutschland's wireless apparatus. Under the rules a foreign vessel may remain ten days in an American port without having its wireless interfered with further than by dismantling the aerials. This was done on the Deutschland when she made formal entry into Baltimore, a week ago last Monday.

At that time Captain Koenig made oath at the Custom House that it was his intention to depart within ten days. It was expected here that his failure to do so would result in his wireless being sealed early today. So far, as could be learned here, this was not done.

WASHINGTON EXPECTS NEW ALLIED PROTEST

Joint Objections to Submarine's Character as Trading Ship Likely When She Clears.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Although no formal objection to the clearance of the submarine Deutschland from Baltimore has been interposed by the embassies of the allied nations, there were indications tonight that after the Government had placed itself on record by granting clearance papers, the informal representations made by the British and French Ambassadors soon after the Deutschland's arrival might be supplemented by a more definite protest.

Thus far the course of the State Department toward the submarine has been largely negative. Decision that she was a merchantman did not, in the nature of the case, call for any positive steps such as would have followed had it been held that she was a war vessel. The allies' Embassies are understood to take the view, however, that issuance of clearance would furnish a basis upon which to hinge a protest that the American Government had performed an act incompatible with the principles of international law.

The informal representations already presented go no further than to suggest that the Deutschland, as an underwater craft, is a potential warship. Should a formal protest follow, it doubtless will take the more advanced ground that the vessel also lacks many characteristics essential to a merchantman as conceived in international law.

A merchant ship, it is held by allied diplomats here, is presumed in international law to be so constructed and navigated that she plainly discloses her character, is capable of being stopped by warning shots across her bow, and can be boarded for examination of her papers. These strictures on the merchant status of the Deutschland, coupled with the declaration that submarine operation in itself constitutes an evidence of extra-legal character such as warships assume, are understood in fact to be crystallizing at the British and French Embassies into a definite outline of a joint note of protest for presentation to the State Department.

To supplement such a protest the embassies are understood to be prepared to argue that a final decision upholding the merchant status of the Deutschland and similar craft might redound to the injury of the United States if it became involved in war, holding up the possibility that in those circumstances great fleets of underwater boats, ostensibly merchantmen but in reality capable of doing material damage to United States commerce and ports, would be fitted out in Mexico and South America.

DYE MEN PLAN TO COMBINE.

Smaller Concerns Discuss a Merger, but Larger Ones Disavow It.

The arrival of the submarine Deutschland with her cargo of dyestuffs was described as a contributing factor in a plan announced yesterday for organizing American color manufacturers into a central association or trade body modeled along the lines of the combination of dyestuff interests in Germany. Arthur Hirsch, manager of the Republic Trading Company, 120 Broadway, was reported as active in promoting such an association.

Mr. Hirsch acknowledged yesterday his interest in the formation of a strong central body to safeguard the American dyestuff industry, and the small independent producers in particular. The latter have embarked upon color manufacture for the most part since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

"The Germans could have realized more money by shipping over certain drugs not now to be had in the United States and thereby reaped much higher prices than will be paid for the colors," said Mr. Hirsch. "I am convinced that the shipment of dyes by submarine was a blow aimed at American manufacturers who have been trying to supply the shortage caused by the war. The idea back of the shipment by the Deutschland, and possibly other undersea boats, was to render capital timid about putting more money into domestic plants."

According to Mr. Hirsch, the proposed combination would not be a trust within the Sherman law. The contemplated association could not fix prices so far as sales in this country of its products are concerned, but the promoters say they are convinced a great deal can be done to strengthen the domestic industry.

Inquiry among the big domestic producers of dyestuffs seemed to indicate yesterday that these manufacturers were not particularly worried over the Deutschland's arrival. Representatives said that, with factories sold up to capacity for three years at high contract prices, it was a matter of indifference to them whether other submersibles arrived at American ports or not.

It was said at the offices of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, 100 William Street, selling agents for the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works Inc., the largest American producer of coal-tar colors, with factories in Buffalo, that there was no intention on the part of the concern to enter a national dyestuffs association. It could not be learned yesterday whether the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., with a large, modern plant in Brooklyn, would become a member of the association.

Importers representing regular manufacturers in Germany were inclined to scoff at the plan for an American association along the lines of the dyestuff combination existing in Germany. One of the prominent factors in the importing business said it should be understood clearly that the Republic Trading Company, credited with being back of the plan to form an American manufacturers' dyestuff association, had no connection with the Republic Trading Corporation, 65 Broadway, incorporated last Winter at Albany for the express purpose of handling dyestuffs shipments which at the time it was hoped to get from Germany.

An official of one of the big importing companies, whose concern has been notified by A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore consignees of the Deutschland's cargo, that a part of the consignment is for his concern, said last night:

"A published story that the Deutschland brought no dyestuffs is preposterous. The importing trade is wondering in whose interest this story started. One thing we know is that German dyestuffs were landed at Baltimore and will be turned over to us as soon as possible."

NEED CARS FOR TROOPS.

Maximum Requirements Call for 6,750 More, Railroad Official Says.

CHICAGO, July 20.—In order to move the maximum number of troops on short notice the railroads of the country must have 6,750 more cars permanently at the call of the War Department, according to W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, in a statement made here today. Such an increase, he said, would allow the movement of 1,750,0000 troops within forty-eight hours.

Mr. Black says the railroads now have a surplus of about 8,000 passenger cars. With fifty men to a car these would accommodate 400,000. Including 2,500 sleeping cars of all kinds, 87,500 additional, or a total of 487,500 men, could be transported at one time without disturbing commercial business.

Dynamite for Cananea Mines.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 20.—Permission has been obtained from Washington to ship a carload of 1,000 boxes of dynamite across the border so that the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company may resume operations. The explosives will be the first to cross the Sonora border since the beginning of the recent crisis.

Weber and Heilbroner

Are Continuing Their

Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

$25, $22.50 and $20	Fancy Suits		$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	"	"	$20.50
$35, $32.50 and $30	"	"	$24.50
$40, $37.50 and $35	"	"	$28.50

This is the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock only, made up for this season's regular business—nothing whatever being added for the purposes of a sale. Selections are unusually complete.

Every suit offered is the standard of New York style and value—the finest grade of ready-to-wear clothes that can be made. Practically the entire stock, except dress and tropical clothes, is included.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

80 Broad | 241 Broadway | 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway | 42d and Fifth Avenue

EASY-BREEZY Mohair is a wonderfully cool hot-weather Suit. I'm cutting hundreds to individual measure at **$15.** Every stitch is hand-needled. That's why they don't crumple into a pulp and look "tramp-ish," like the flimsy store-bought kind. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 for Crashes and Flannels to measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

$18.75 For A Stein-Bloch That Was $25

$30 Suits.....$24.75
$35 Suits.....$28.75
$8.50 to $20 for Hot-Weather Coats and Trousers; $10 for Pleated-Back Sport Coats; $3.75 and $5 for All-Wool Flannel Trousers.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

$1.85 For Shirts That Were $3 and $2.50

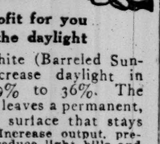
$1.50.....$1.10
$2.00.....

More daylight follows the brush

More profit for you follows the daylight

Rice's Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) will increase daylight in your plant 19% to 36%. The Rice treatment leaves a permanent, glossy, tile-like surface that stays white longest. Increase output, prevent accidents, reduce light bills and spoilage. Send for free booklet, "More Light!" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY
Providence and New York



THE ORIGINAL - THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Ask yourself these questions about your poor complexion

"*Why* must I endure these unsightly pimples and blotches?"

"*How* do other girls keep their skins clear and make themselves welcome where I am avoided?"

"*Isn't* there some way to improve my complexion that will not cost more money and time than I can afford to spend?"

You can give yourself this answer: "I believe the simple, but thorough, daily use of Resinol Soap, aided perhaps by a little Resinol Ointment, will be all you need to restore your unattractive skin to its natural healthy beauty. Don't worry—act!"

For free sample cake, write to Dept. 19-R, Resinol, Baltimore, but all toilet counters sell

Resinol Soap

The Double Grip PARIS GARTERS are light of weight and comfortable. They are ideal for hot weather wear. *25 and 50c*

Look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield

A. Stein & Co.
Makers of Children's Hickory Garters
Chicago New York

CELESTINS VICHY

Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

The Famous

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunks

Now on Sale at all Brill Stores

At $15

Guaranteed for Five Years

The most remarkable value in trunks that we have ever had the pleasure of offering to men and women—they are roomy but by no means bulky, have removable garment racks and are *guaranteed not to break.*

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway, at 49th Street Broadway, at 42d Street
UNION SQUARE, 14th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich 125th St., at 3d Ave.
Our New Newark Store—791 Broad St., at Market
And Our New Bridgeport Store—1191 Main Street

COLBY ON WARPATH TO DEFEAT PERKINS

Will Lead Fight Against Hughes-Whitman Indorsement at Syracuse.

MOOSE BETRAYED, HE SAYS

Charges Machine Methods at Chicago Meeting and Tells of Revolt in Many States.

Bainbridge Colby announced last night that he would accept the place on the Progressive State Committee to which he was elected this week by members of the Progressive County Committee. He will go to Syracuse today to attend the meeting of the State Committee, which is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Colby will lead the fight against the proposal to have the committee indorse the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes and Governor Whitman.

Mr. Colby, in a statement made public last night, declared that he would tell the State Committee a plain, unvarnished story of the proceedings in Chicago when the Progressive National Committee met there and voted to indorse Hughes. That Mr. Colby will make an exceedingly bitter fight is expected. Some Progressives opposed, like Mr. Colby, to the so-called "Perkins program," have urged him to be moderate lest in an attempt to save the Progressive Party organization in this State he might deliver a death blow to it.

In last night's statement Mr. Colby made reference to the post-card canvass of enrolled Progressives in this city which has been conducted by August F. Schwarzler, Progressive leader of the Bronx, with a view to ascertaining the sentiment in local party circles as between Hughes and President Wilson. A firm of certified accountants is tabulating the returns.

Colby Bitter Against Perkins.

"I don't know," said Mr. Colby, "how many committeemen Mr. Perkins will succeed in rounding up. If he had shown the same zeal in consulting the party before he jammed through his National Committee program that he now shows in stemming the flood of repudiation, he would have saved himself and his grave-digger Progressives a good deal of labor and discomfiture.

"I see that he has brought in a firm of certified accountants to certify the state of the Progressive mind and conscience in some of the boroughs of this city. I am not sure but that certified public accountants, with maybe a sprinkling of cash registers, automatic weighing machines, and a phonograph or two, would about meet the requirements of a Progressive National Committee, judging from the latter's recent performance.

"Certainly no one who attended the meeting of the committee in Chicago saw in its machine-made action any symptoms of the ideals or feelings which we have supposed our party stood for. I have always supposed that the Progressive Party was primarily a revolt against machine rule. And yet Perkins and Flinn are falling back upon the rankest machine methods, but with slight success, I must add, in their attempt to deliver our party to the Republicans.

Many Moose in Revolt.

"No wonder the revolt is growing within the Progressive Party against its betrayal. State after State has repudiated the National Committee's action.

"Michigan has recalled its National Committeeman, and elected his successor.

"Indiana has censured its National Committeeman, and repudiated the indorsement of Hughes. Kentucky likewise.

"And Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and many other States, including the very significant refusal to indorse by California, which we have always regarded as the leading Progressive State in the Union.

"In Pennsylvania, at the recent meeting of the State Committee in Harrisburg, the majority in actual attendance was against indorsing Hughes, and Bill Flinn only succeeded in jamming through a resolution by a very close vote through the use of a bunch of proxies.

"In Minnesota, with a fine disregard for consistency, proxy voting was not permitted, and thus a clear majority against indorsement was converted into a close vote in favor of the committee's action. Such ratifications can deceive no one, much less profit any cause.

"I propose to relate to the State Committee at Syracuse the simple story of the National Committee's meeting. The majority of the National Committee included a number of paid employes, a number of committeemen who had already declared their affiliation with the Republican Party, and there was also a large number of proxies, which had been gathered up from committeemen representing remote States, who had become tired and sickened of the party's management, and had ceased to care what action its committee took. A number of votes were cast in direct opposition to authoritative instructions transmitted from the State organizations of the party.

"To ratify such action is to falsify and negative everything we have said and done as Progressives for four years."

Robert H. Elder, leader of the Progressives in Kings who are opposed to the Perkins program, sent an open letter last night to members of the State Committee, in which he urged them to use moderation. Mr. Elder maintains that instead of indorsing the candidate of any other party, the Progressives, without a Presidential nominee of their own, should be left unfettered by any party obligations to vote according to their own judgment and conscience.

"Surely, since our National Convention turned out to be a fiasco, owing to the vacillation and weakness of Theodore Roosevelt, our only safe course if we are to hold all Progressives together is to take no stand whatever as an organization on the Presidential question, but to leave it to the individuals in our party to choose for themselves," said Mr. Elder in his letter.

Word received at the headquarters of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League yesterday indicated that there was a strong drift toward President Wilson among Progressives in the Pacific Coast States.

Pacific Coast Moose for Wilson.

Francis J. Heney, a former prominent Progressive of California who recently joined the independent movement for Woodrow Wilson in his home State, it was announced in a telegram to Secretary Mason of the league yesterday, would address a large meeting at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco to be held under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson Progressive League, composed almost exclusively of members of Colonel Roosevelt's late party.

From Oregon came a report to the league headquarters that 15,000 Oregonians, regardless of party affiliation, were preparing to hold a two-day conference in Portland, beginning Aug. 7, for the purpose of issuing a general call to all independents in the Northwest to rally to the Wilson banner.

UNION LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

Governor, Senator, and Three Justices on Campaign Body.

The Union League Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon and selected a Campaign Committee. Like the Republican Club, the Union League Club this year will conduct a vigorous campaign for the election of Charles E. Hughes and the rest of the Republican ticket. Here is the committee:

W. I. L. Adams,
M. C. Addonas,
J. S. Alexander,
John F. Alvord,
Robert Bacon,
George F. Baker,
William Barbour,
George P. Benjamin,
Harmon R. Bird,
C. N. Bliss, Jr.,
James O. Bloss,
Bertram H. Borden,
W. G. Bosworth,
William C. Breed,
Louis R. Cheney,
Joseph H. Choate,
John P. Clarke,
Lewis L. Clarke,
Edward H. Clift,
Henry J. Cochran,
Thomas Cochran,
W. G. Conklin,
W. M. Crane,
Harry A. Cushing,
Henry P. Davison,
W. C. Demorest,
Chauncey M. Depew,
Joseph H. Emery,
S. W. Fairchild,
Edward R. Finch,
A. B. Fletcher,
Wilson P. Foss,
Charles A. Fowler,
Walter E. Frew,
B. J. Gavegan,
Edwin Gould,
Frank J. Gould,
Rollin P. Grant,
William S. Hawk,
Henry W. Hayden,
Warren M. Healey,
Job E. Hedges,
M. T. Herrick,
A. D. Juilliard,
Reid A. Kathan,
James W. Lane,
Chester S. Lord,
John B. Lunger,
Emory S. Lyon,
J. B. Martindale,
T. F. Manville,
R. L. Maynard,
S. S. McClure,
G. W. McGarrah,
W. H. Merrail,
Andrew Mills,
William Mitchell,
Robert C. Morris,
Frank A. Munsey,
W. D. Murphy,
William A. Nash,
B. B. Odell, Jr.,
J. Van V. Olcott,
George T. Oliver,
A. G. Paine,
Herbert Parsons,
W. H. Perkins,
Ruel W. Poor,
Horace Porter,
William H. Porter,
W. A. Prendergast,
Seward Prosser,
Henry R. Quinby,
T. L. Raymond,
W. H. Remick,
John H. Rhoades,
W. Rockefeller,
Elihu Root, Jr.,
C. E. Rushmore,
Charles H. Sabin,
H. L. Satterlee,
Charles M. Schwab,
F. F. Searing,
J. R. Sheffield,
George R. Sheldon,
Finley J. Shepard,
C. A. Sherrill,
J. Sinclair,
William Skinner,
John A. Sleicher,
R. A. C. Smith,
John W. Sterling,
George H. Taylor,
John Thomson,
I. S. Tilney,
F. A. Vanderlip,
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.,
Charles E. Warren,
Thomas L. Watson,
Andrew D. White,
C. S. Whitman,
James Wilkinson,
W. R. Willcox,
George T. Wilson.

Samuel W. Fairchild was elected Chairman of the committee, William D. Murray, Secretary, and Henry J. Cochran, Treasurer.

MOOSE AND G. O. P. MEET IN COUNCIL

Continued from Page 1.

giving Chairman Willcox plenary powers in connection with the details of the campaign. Here is the resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to establish such headquarters, departments, and bureaus and make such designations and appoint such sub-committees and other committees of such number and with such powers as he may deem desirable.

This was adopted by unanimous vote. In discussing the meeting of the Campaign Committee last night Chairman Willcox said many campaign matters had been discussed, including the prospective drive to change the political complexion of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Maine campaign, and the itinerary of Mr. Hughes's first Western trip, which is to begin on Aug. 5. Chairman Willcox said that all these matters had been considered in some detail, but not to the extent where finished plans could be made public. The Campaign Committee will meet again today to complete its labors.

After the Campaign Committee had adjourned for the day a sub-committee, appointed at the meeting, had a conference with the Senatorial and Congressional Committees. This sub-committee, composed of George W. Perkins, Everett Colby, Herbert Parsons, Alvah H. Martin, Charles B. Warren, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., will report back to the full Campaign Committee at its meeting today.

Expect Senators in Fourteen States.

It was learned last night that out of the thirty-two States which will elect United States Senators this Fall the Republican conferees at yesterday's meeting felt very confident of a Republican victory in fourteen. In four States —of which Indiana is one—a hard fight is in prospect, but even these States are regarded as Republican fighting ground. In order to win control of the Senate the Republicans must elect Republican Senators from all States now represented by Republicans and in addition make sure of a net gain of nine seats now occupied by Democrats.

Not only Mr. Hughes, but practically every member of the Senate who took part in yesterday's conferences, spoke earnestly regarding the importance of winning back control of Congress in both of its branches. Senator Wadsworth, in speaking at the meeting of the Campaign Committee, said:

"It would be a barren victory were we merely to elect a Republican President and leave the Democrats in control of either the Senate or House of Representatives. It is essential that we make a clean sweep this year, and I think it can be done."

Everybody who attended yesterday's conference was enthusiastic over the harmony that had pervaded the gathering. George W. Perkins of the Progressives said that a "true Alphonse and Gaston" courtesy and cordiality had marked the proceedings all through.

"It has been a very satisfactory conference—one of the most satisfactory I have ever attended," said Mr. Perkins. "Every one present was enthusiastic for the election of Mr. Hughes and a Republican Senate. The information brought to the meeting from different sections of the country by members of the Campaign Committee all indicated strongly that the people are alive to the enormously important questions of patriotic and economic purport which are pending, and that the people are determined, too, that they must be settled right. Every report made showed the outlook very promising for the election of Mr. Hughes."

"This looks like only one party doing business," was suggested to Everett Colby as he emerged from the meeting.

"It looks very much that way," said the "Pioneer Progressive of New Jersey," with a broad smile.

Chairman Willcox said after the meeting that all the reports were most encouraging and that an air of confidence had pervaded the conference of the Campaign Committee.

"Everything looks first rate," he said, "and there is every prospect that there will be solidarity and a united front on the part of Republicans and Progressives in the coming fight."

To Make a Drive in Maine.

"Iowa will give Hughes a majority of 100,000," said John T. Adams, National Committeeman from that State. "The Middle West is all for Hughes. We in Iowa are for 100 per cent. Americanism and preparedness."

One decision reached at the meeting was to make a determined effort to carry Maine in the September elections. Maine is the first State to send its voters to the polls. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee, announced that the Republicans were determined to elect two Republican Senatorial nominees in Maine. To accomplish the desired purpose four United States Senators and fifteen Congressmen will be sent to Maine between Aug. 25 and Sept. 11, election day. Mr. Hughes will cut short his tour through the West in August so that he may be back East again in time to deliver at least one speech in Maine.

Fred Hale, one of the two Republican Senatorial nominees, was at the Hughes headquarters yesterday and talked earnestly with Mr. Hughes about the situation in Maine. He also met members of the Senatorial and Campaign Committees.

Carroll Heads Printing Trades.

BINGHAMTON, July 20.—The Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State, at its session here today, selected Syracuse for the 1917 convention and elected the following officers:

President, Thomas J. Carroll, New York; Vice President, Peter J. Brady, Glendale, L. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, John L. Hartnett, Troy; organizer, John McArdle, New York.

WILSON BELIEVES IN PARTY OF ACTION

Not Interested in Political Organization Except as Instrument of Achievement.

EXALTS SERVICE TO NATION

Only Way of Holding Confidence of the People Is to Deserve It, He Tells Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The philosophy of his political faith, which he termed "service and unselfishness," was delineated by President Wilson tonight in an address to about 700 Postmasters at the annual banquet of the National Association of Presidential Postmasters.

"As I look about upon you," the President said, "I gather many of the impressions of the last three years. Because many serious things have occurred, and the thing I have been most interested in is organizing this Government for the service of the country.

"Most of you, I am told, if not all of you, bear commissions from the present Administration. That sets me free to say some things that I might not otherwise.

"There is only one way of holding the confidence of the American public, and that is by deserving it, and I know by my intercourse with the Postmaster General his single object has been to make the Post Office of more service to the people of the United States than it has ever been before.

"I have no interest in the political party except as an instrument of achievement. I cannot imagine how a man can be interested in a party that hasn't aspirations and a program to be worked out. I inherited my Democracy. But it wouldn't stay in my blood long if the red corpuscles didn't have something to do. And if the Democratic Party will bear all its efforts to understand the United States and serve it, it will be continued in power so long as it practices that devotion."

Declaring that selfishness was the antithesis of public service because it separated men into camps, Mr. Wilson said that the United States "is now one of the few countries in which lines of hostility are not drawn. In no other country are processes of peace so free to move as in America.

"The word 'nobie' we never apply to a man who thinks first of himself. That ought to be the spirit of government, of government service. How any man can sleep at night whose conscience is not clear as to the purposes for which he uses public office I cannot see.

"The message I would bring tonight is: Let us band ourselves together and let us prove to the people of the United States that we understand what they want and are readier to do it better than anybody else they can find."

VOTERS' LEAGUE IS FORMED.

Democrats Who Favor Hughes Organize—Publishers Incorporate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—The Hughes Democratic Voters' League, Inc., of New York, was chartered today "for the purpose of persuading Democratic voters in the Bronx and elsewhere to vote for Charles Evans Hughes for the Presidency of the United States." The Directors are John E. Carlson, Alvin R. Morrison, John H. Heins, Gustav Anderson, and James Conners, all of the Bronx.

To cultivate a spirit of comity among the publishers of trade, class, and technical papers, the New York Trade Press Association was incorporated under the title of New York Business Publishers' Association, Inc. The Directors are A. C. Pearson, H. E. Leland, S. T. Henry, W. H. Ukers, F. Frank, C. W. Price, and G. Esly, all of New York.

GLYNN NOT OUT OF RACE.

Report That He Would Not Run for Senator Premature, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn said today that he had not decided whether he would be a candidate for Senator to succeed James A. O'Gorman.

"The report is a little premature," he said relative to the rumor current in New York City that he would not be a candidate. "I have not made up my mind what my attitude regarding the Senatorial nomination will be."

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

If you confuse this advertisement of

Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) OLIVE OIL

with that of other Olive Oils, you will deprive yourself of the greatest treat that a lover of fine Olive Oil can experience.

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria
201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Semi-Annual Clearance

Men's High Grade Shirts

Silk Crepe Shirts
Crepe de Chine Shirts
Reduced to 5.85

Former Prices to $8.50. Exceptional quality, exclusive patterns.

Our Entire Stock of

$2.00 & $2.50 Woven Madras Shirts

Reduced to 1.65 3 For $4.50

Imported and domestic madras of superior quality, perfect workmanship that characterizes all Forsythe shirts; all sizes. Sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Silk Mixture Shirts Reduced to 2.85

Striking new designs. Included are a number of fine all-silk shirts.

Our Highest Grade Silk Shirts

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Former Price $10.00

Made from a heavy body silk that is used almost exclusively in custom made shirts of the highest quality.

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILDREN

XIIth Century Arabian Food

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NATURE'S LAXATIVE NO DRUGS

"LES FRUITS" (The Fruits)

Park & Tilford Stores

A food composed entirely of Arabian fruits and leaves, a confection LOVED BY CHILDREN AND ADULTS. This natural food gives effective, healthy bowel action. Cleanses and tones the alimentary tract and makes for better health. DRUGS WEAKEN — FOODS STRENGTHEN. Endorsed by physicians. Half Dollar the Half Pound.

For Booklet and Samples of "LES FRUITS" write ARABIAN FRUITS CO., 1176 Broadway, N. Y.

Attractive Bathing Caps At Liggett-Riker-Hegeman's

The Season's smartest models

¶ Just the thing to top off that bathing suit of yours—the newest, exclusive and most becoming styles made of the best quality rubber, perfectly cut and finished.

¶ The enjoyment of your outing will be enhanced by the knowledge that you are wearing a cap that looks right and is serviceable as well.

Bathing Caps, all rubber, fancy trimmed, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00.
Bathing Garters, assorted colors, 25c.
Diving Caps, pure gum, assorted colors, 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c.
Ayvad Swimming Wings, 23c and 35c.
Bathing Shoes, black, blue and white, ladies' and men's high and low, full assortment of sizes, 25c to $1.00.
Cork Surf Balls, 14c.

SPECIAL!
RUBBER SPONGES
Made of good quality rubber; strong; long wearing; excellent friction; shape just fits the hand; a bathroom necessity.
23c

Cooling Talcums

Arly La Boheme 75c
Babcock's Corylopsis 15c
Colgate's Talcums ..... 15c & 25c
H. & J. Halcyon Rose 50c
Houbigant's Ideal 75c
Hudnut's Violet Sec 25c
Kerkoff's Djer Kiss 25c
Lazell's Bocadia 15c
Mennen's Talcums 13c
Squibb's 15c
J. & J. Talcum, 2 for 25c
Vivaudou Mavis 25c
Vivaudou Lady Mary 50c
Williams' 15c
R. & G. Violette, No. 7101 ..... 28c
Harmony Violet Dulce 25c
Rexall Violet ..... 15c & 25c
Riker's Violet Excelsis 15c
Jaynes Baby Talcum, 20c & 40c
Bouquet Laurece 50c
Violet Dulce 25c
Georgia Rose 25c
Rexall Baby 15c
Riveris ..... 15c & 20c

H-J English Tub Soap

A finely milled, delicately scented toilet soap, that heightens the luxury of your bath; conveniently shaped. 25c

A Summertime Necessity

Lilas Arly Talcum

A pure, soft, fine toilet powder of uncommon quality. Delightfully refreshing after the bath and for the face after shaving. In handsome tall glass container with gilt sprinkler top. PRICE PER JAR, 50c

Pineapple Nut Sundae

Delicious—Enjoyable

Icy-cold, freshly crushed pineapple and ground walnuts—served on RIKER'S PERFECT ICE CREAM.

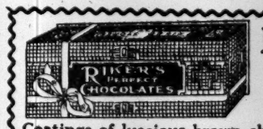
Our newest sundae conception—you'll find it both luscious and satisfying. 10c

SPECIAL!

Hand Brushes

An assortment of imported and domestic hand and nail brushes. Your choice of many shapes and sizes.

23c each



Riker's Perfect Chocolates

Coatings of luscious brown chocolate, tempiingly sweet—centers of toothsome fruits, creams and nuts—each piece carefully selected—our popular week-end package. FULL POUND BOX, 39c

Sugar Coated Perfection Mints

AN IDEAL SUMMER CONFECTION

Little lumps of white creamy mints that just melt-in-your-mouth and leave a pleasant cooling after-taste. FULL POUND, 29c

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At Cut Prices

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At 85c to $10.20
KODAKS
At $5.10 Up

We do developing and printing. We render service that satisfies. Buy your films of us at cut prices

Rexall Colic and Diarrhoea COMPOUND

A prompt and effectual remedy which relieves pain, spasm and diarrhoea; recommended for the correction of conditions known as summer complaint, dysentery, colic, cholera morbus, etc. 25c

MANHATTAN, BRONX AND BROOKLYN

Liggetts RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Harmony Intense Toilet Water

A refreshing and fragrant toilet water indispensable to the correct summer toilet.

This popular toilet water comes in four true floral odors — Rose, Violet, Lilac & Heliotrope 75

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CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
CHINA and GLASS
for
CLUBS and YACHTS
Closed Saturdays during July & Aug.

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"Another 'Treasure Island'!"
THE GOLD TRAIL
A Romance of the South Seas
By H. DE VERE STACPOOLE
Author of "The Pearl Fishers," "The Blue Lagoon," etc. Net $1.30

"Whoever likes a rousing tale of devil-may-care adventures, set in strange and beautiful scenes, with a very romantic and sudden love affair, should not miss 'The Gold Trail'."—*New York Times.*

"A Novel for 'Patience Worthies'"
DAVENPORT
By CHARLES MARRIOTT
Author of "The Column," "The Intruding Angel," etc. Net $1.35

The theme of dual personality is treated in Mr. Marriott's new novel in an entirely original manner. The hero is Harry Belsire, whose former self, disowned by him, pursues an independent existence.

"An adventure of the mind, and those who miss this adventure can only be pitied."—*New York Times.*

A New "Story of Eden"
EXILE
By DOLF WYLLARDE
Author of "The Story of Eden," "The Rat Trap," etc. Cloth. Net $1.35

"The most readable book of the week is a new Dolf Wyllarde scandal-story of what Old Nick found for idle hands to do in an English naval garrison west of Aden. . . . It is a book that is very readable and that no one ought to read."—*Life.*

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$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a. m.
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$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, July 26
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.
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ESTABLISHED 1826 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ROYAL WARRANT
For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
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THE GREATEST EXCLUSIVE FISHING TACKLE HOUSE
in America. Our splendidly equipped salesroom and factory under one roof.
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LA FOLLETTE FAILS TO LIMIT NAVY'S USE

Senate, by Vote of 44 to 8, Defeats Move to Prohibit Use of Warships to Collect Debts.

MEXICAN POLICY INDORSED

Wisconsin Senator Predicts Defeat of Hughes if He Champions Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a speech in the Senate today in favor of his amendment prohibiting the use of naval vessels in the collection of debts from Latin-American countries, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican, declared he approved President Wilson's policy of nonintervention in Mexican affairs and asserted that if Charles E. Hughes took the position that it was the duty of the United States Government "to put the flag of the United States behind the investment of speculators in Mexico or elsewhere" the American people would "overwhelmingly stand with President Wilson." He said, however, that he did not believe President Wilson was warranted in sending the navy to Vera Cruz to compel a salute to the flag.

The La Follette amendment was lost by a vote of 44 to 8. Those who voted for it were Clapp, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, and Norris, all radical Republicans, and Lane, Martine, and Vardaman, Democrats.

"I understand from the Senator's observations," said Senator Lewis of Illinois, "that he approves of the policy of Mr. Wilson in not entering on a course of military intervention in Mexico under the circumstances?"

"I do," responded Senator La Follette. "I do, most emphatically. I sincerely hope that the standard bearer of the Republican Party in this campaign will not feel himself constrained and will not under any circumstances take the position that it is the duty of this Government to put the flag of the United States behind the investment of speculators in Mexico or elsewhere.

"Mr. Wilson declared in his speech in Detroit that he would not stand for that policy—I am not quoting his words—become the collecting agent of investors in Mexico. The American people, if that issue is made between the Republican candidate for the Presidency and President Wilson, will, in my opinion, overwhelmingly stand with President Wilson."

Condemns Vera Cruz Move.

"I should like to ask," inquired Senator Norris, "in connection with the Senator's idea that the army should not be used in Mexico for the benefit of speculators, whether he believed that the army or navy of the United States should be used in Mexico for the purpose of having some discredited bandit salute the American flag?"

"No, most emphatically not," said Mr. La Follette. "And I was one of a very limited number of Senators who voted against indorsing President Wilson when he ordered the troops to Vera Cruz. I could not bring myself to it. I did not believe it was warranted. I know perfectly well—I am satisfied in my own mind that the salute to the flag had nothing whatever to do with the ordering of the troops to Vera Cruz. Why, Mexico at that time offered to fire a salute to the American flag."

Mr. La Follette said he had authentic information from an official source for which he could vouch on the word of a Senator that Carranza had sent his former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Isador Favola, to all the Latin-American Governments to propose that they enter into a treaty providing that whenever a citizen, a corporation, or a "block of capital" should go from any one of the countries in the agreement to another country in the compact, that citizen, corporation, or "block of capital" should not be followed by a man-of-war or an army, "but should pass under the laws and conditions of the country to which he goes, risking his life and his property, but not the lives and property of his fellow-citizens at home." The agreement, if accepted by the Latin-American countries, would eventually be proposed to the United States, and this country would be asked to become a signatory to it, said Mr. La Follette.

Senator La Follette devoted time to showing that when President Wilson "swung around the circle" to make preparedness speeches there was an expression of disapproval in the heart of the country away from the large cities of the East and the munition-making territory. At Topeka, the Farmers' Union, 2,500 strong, in the same hall where they adjourned to allow the President to speak, adopted a resolution condemning the President's position of preparedness, he said. At St. Paul, where 8,000 farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North and South Dakota met to lay the cornerstone of an independent grain elevator last December, they adopted resolutions disapproving of the President's preparedness message to Congress at the opening of the present session. He said also that Michigan declared itself for a "noted advocate of peace" in the recent Presidential primaries.

Senator Lewis, replying to Mr. La Follette, told his Democratic colleagues that if they voted for the amendment they voted to impeach the administration of President Wilson. To the Republican Senators he said: "You will be registering a judgment against your own last Administration."

Scouts Preparedness Campaign.

"I don't believe," declared Senator La Follette, referring to preparedness, "that the mass of the people of this country have been moved a hair's breadth. It is only in the cities where the emotional influence of marching music and the excitement of large numbers of people joining in a demonstration was there anything like support of the idea. It is like the old torchlight parades of election time—something that came out of the war and was calculated to impress voters rather than to set them to thinking."

The failure to get recruits in the army was referred to, and Senator La Follette attributed it to the idea that there was no necessity for more men in the army, and that the people knew it. "Men will stand in line blocks long for many hours," he asserted, "when there is a real danger to the country, and struggle with each other to enlist in their country's service. Senators, don't be fooled."

At the close of his remarks, the Wisconsin Senator presented a long list of American investors in Mexican properties as prepared under the direction of Marion Letcher, American Consul at Chihuahua. This was in reply to the question: "Who owns Mexico?" Senator La Follette said that Americans owned far more of Mexico than the Mexicans themselves, the holdings by American citizens and corporations amounting to $1,057,000,000.

200 LOST IN TYPHOON OFF COAST OF CEYLON

Storm Scatters Fishing Fleet Near Colombo and One Hundred Boats Are Missing.

LONDON, July 20.—Two hundred fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in a typhoon off the coast of Colombo, Ceylon, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A large fishing fleet was caught by the storm, and more than one hundred boats have failed to return.

TWO DIE FOR A CLUB FLUSH.

Straight Hand in Gambling House Starts Battle to the Death.

A fusillade of shots and the screams of fighting men startled the tenement at 54 James Street late yesterday afternoon and brought Policeman Bauer into the hallway from the street. At the door of a three-room flat at the rear of the hall lay a dead man, with two bullet wounds in his head and eight more in his body. A second man, also dead, lay face down nearby, with two bullet wounds in his head. There were bullet holes in the walls and through the windows and bullets on the floor. In a closet hung ten hats and several coats. Apparently a dozen men had been in the fight, but only the dead men remained.

Beside one of the bodies lay a straight flush of clubs. Other cards were scattered about the floor.

Bauer recognized one of the men as Joseph Di Marco, who is thought to have lived in Forty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh, avenues. According to the police, he had a reputation as a gambler. The other man was identified as Charles Lombardi of 10 Catherine Slip by his small sister, Helen, who collapsed after she had made the identification.

The flat, according to the police, was rented by a man named Grassi several days ago, and the police believe it was run as a gambling place. They think Di Marco and Lombardi were partners in the place and that the fight started when a player considered that Di Marco had not come honestly by the flush.

Y.M.C.A. HAS 782 BUILDINGS.

Realty Valued at $83,300,000—$61,700,000 Acquired in 16 Years.

Four hundred and twenty-three buildings, valued at $61,700,000, have been acquired by the Young Men's Christian Association of North America in the last sixteen years, according to statistics of the association just completed. In 1900 the organization had 359 buildings, valued at $21,600,000, and it has 782 buildings, valued at $83,300,000, now. In 1915 alone the association opened 23 new buildings, valued at $6,000,000, in the United States, and expects to erect as many more in the next twelve months.

More than 700,000 boys and young men are on the membership rolls; nearly 100,000 have enrolled in vocational evening classes; 350,000 use the gymnasiums; 125,000 live in the dormitories, and 130,000 have registered in religious and educational classes.

The association also has Summer schools, and the Eastern Association School, which is held each year at Silver Bay, Lake George, had 498 students last year. Educators from colleges and universities are members of the Faculty.

To Appeal Eno Will Case.

Wallace Macfarlane, counsel for Columbia University, and Austin G. Fox, attorney for the executors under the 1915 will of Amos F. Eno, which has been declared invalid by a jury before Surrogate Cohalan, are preparing to appeal the case as soon as a judgment is signed on the findings of the jury. The appeal will be filed within thirty days, and it is expected that the case will reach the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court early in the Fall. Mr. Fox will argue the case in the higher court.

Won't Abandon Shore Expresses.

Reports that the Long Island Railroad would abandon its express service along the North Shore were denied yesterday by P. H. Woodward, Secretary to President Ralph Peters. Mr. Woodward said the railroad had ample equipment and trackage to accommodate both the express service and the elevated rapid transit trains in event of that system being carried over the Long Island tracks to points beyond Corona.

Billings Never in Hudson & Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has been informed that William Perry Billings, the banker who has been named as defendant in an alienation suit by Mrs. Mary Emma Wood, has never been a member of the Stock Exchange firm of C. I. Hudson & Co., as stated. Before his retirement he was in the banking business at Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

COURT FINDS PUZZLE IN MARSHALL'S CASE

Judge Hand Doubts Whether House Adjournment Will End Contempt Action.

MAY BAR ACCUSED'S APPEAL

Approaching End of Congress Session May Keep Case from Supreme Court—Decision Expected Today.

For nearly two hours yesterday afternoon Judge Hand of the Federal District Court listened to arguments on an application for a stay in the arraignment of United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall before the bar of the House of Representatives to answer to a charge of contempt. In the end the matter was put over until 4 o'clock today, when precedents will be presented to Judge Hand to aid him in determining whether the House, through an adjournment until December without action in the Marshall case, would lose jurisdiction. If it seems that jurisdiction would not be jeopardized the stay probably will be granted.

There was no question that all incompleted proceedings against Mr. Marshall would become void when the present House expires on March 4 next and a new House comes in, nor that if Mr. Marshall should be punished by imprisonment the term of confinement could not be enforced beyond that date. But it was contended on one side that if Congress should adjourn in the Fall or earlier until December, which is the usual custom, it would lose the power to punish in a contempt proceeding.

Charles P. Spooner and Jesse C. Adkins of Washington appeared for Mr. Marshall and the House was represented by Martin W. Littleton and Henry M. Goldfogle, two of its ex-members.

Always a Dubious Question.

Judge Hand wanted to know from counsel all about the jurisdiction of the House, and Mr. Littleton said that a question might and probably would arise concerning the adjournment if any proceeding was carried beyond that date. In case a stay were granted could it be disposed of by the United States Supreme Court before the Fall adjournment or if it were carried beyond that date, would the House still have power to punish for contempt?

It was practically conceded that the highest court would not delay an opinion in a matter touching so closely the rights and powers of a public body like the lower branch of Congress, and by carrying the matter there and getting an opinion the question that had always been *ex* dubious could be decided for all time. Mr. Littleton pointed out that the affront administered to the House by Mr. Marshall was through its Judiciary Committee, and in his opinion the matter rested absolutely in the House and was beyond the jurisdiction of any court.

Judge Hand replied that if that was the case the Supreme Court would not review it, and therefore there would be no delay. Mr. Littleton replied that the House was interested in nothing but its right to protect itself from attack, and that in the pending proceedings there was no other feeling than a desire to have the matter determined.

Marshall's Meagre Remedy.

Mr. Spooner said that even if the House lost jurisdiction by an adjournment it would lose nothing of any value, while if Mr. Marshall should be arraigned before it and punished he would lose that which all free men valued. Therefore, he was sure that, regardless of the question whether jurisdiction would be sacrificed or maintained, the stay should be granted. If punishment should be inflicted upon Mr. Marshall and the Supreme Court should afterward hold that the punishment had been unjustly inflicted, the only recourse left to Mr. Marshall would be to sue Sergeant at Arms Gordon for false arrest, and this, Mr. Spooner thought, would not in the least compensate him for the humiliation.

"It is far more important to Mr. Marshall," said Mr. Spooner, "than it is to the House to have this question properly and finally settled."

Then there was much talk as to whether the session ran on in spite of an adjournment or whether a contempt proceeding would fall because of the adjournment. Mr. Littleton said that all of the machinery of the House remained intact over an adjournment, and bills that had not been disposed of remained alive to be taken up at the beginning of a new session. Courts had their terms and vacations and pending matters were taken up and finished when the courts reconvened. It was argued that if the case went to the Supreme Court the question of jurisdiction could be determined as well as all other questions.

Judge Hand Unconvinced.

The tentative date of adjournment of the House has been set for Aug. 19, but that was not considered of much importance because the date, it was thought, would be put forward.

Mr. Spooner thought the House would have jurisdiction over the contempt matter until it went out of existence on March 4. Judge Hand asked many questions and was clearly in doubt as to questions involved. He seemed perfectly willing to have his own action, in dismissing the writ of habeas corpus, reviewed, but he did not want the purpose of the process issued by the House defeated by delay. He and the counsel will consult authorities on the matter and a decision probably will be given this afternoon.

Sergeant at Arms Ready to Act.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Robert B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms of the House, left for New York this afternoon to take Mr. Marshall into custody, and unless Judge Hand grants a stay and the case goes to the Supreme Court the Sergeant at Arms will bring his prisoner to Washington tomorrow to be arraigned before the House.

SWAY OF MILITARY RELAXED IN DUBLIN

Stories of Oppression Under Martial Law Scouted in Dispatches to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Statements emanating from the "Irish Relief Committee," which have appeared in American newspapers, about present conditions in Dublin are received here with astonishment. We are told that the hand of martial law is heavy on the whole city; that the prisons are filled to overflowing with men, women, and children, and that many families are in abject want. These statements are utterly untrue.

Dublin, except for the ruined area in Sackville Street, has resumed its normal appearance. Martial law affects nobody except willful breakers of the regulations under the Defense of the Realm act, and, although the temper of a large section of the citizens leaves much to be desired, such open offenses of late have been few. All restrictions on the movements of the public have disappeared. The armed sentries have been removed from the streets; people may go abroad at any time of day or night, and the last restriction on the hours of trade for public houses was taken away some weeks ago.

A press censorship has been established in Dublin, but Unionist and Nationalist journalists agree that the rules of Lord Decies and his chief assistant in its operation are rational and moderate. In short, the alleged horrors of martial law in Dublin are a transatlantic myth. The statement that many Dublin families are now starving as a result of the rebellion is equally ridiculous. The Nationalist Party is taking good care of the dependents of the persons who were killed in the street fighting. Two separate funds which were started for this purpose have collected already more than £11,000 ($55,000.) There are no signs of abnormal want in the streets of Dublin. American reports have not the remotest contact with the facts.

HEARS CASEMENT IS SAVED.

Report in Chicago Declares Sir Roger Will Go to Insane Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Sir Roger Casement, convicted of high treason against the British Crown, will escape the penalty of death, according to a dispatch to The Chicago Herald tonight from its Washington correspondent, who adds that information to this effect has been received in Washington.

"The understanding," says the dispatch, "is that Sir Roger will be sent to an insane asylum. By direction of President Wilson, the State Department unofficially has made representations to the British Government in behalf of the commutation of the death sentence of the former British Consular official.

"It was necessary for the department to proceed with a great deal of tact. In view of the fact that Sir Roger was a British subject, the United States could not officially concern itself with his fate. Moreover, he had a fair trial.

"It is the understanding here that Sir Roger will be sent to an insane asylum because of evidence obtained indicating that his mind is abnormal. His diary contains reference to acts which he writes he committed and which are of a character that the British Government feels it cannot make public.

BOSTON, July 20.—Delegates to the national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in session here indicated tonight that the resolutions offered yesterday condemning the British Government's attitude toward Sir Roger Casement and other leaders of the Irish rebellion were likely to cause a spirited discussion, Canadian members of the order, who are represented by a delegation of about fifty, taking the lead in opposition.

SKEFFINGTON CASE OPEN.

Public Inquiry Into Irish Editor's Shooting Promised by Asquith.

LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons today Premier Asquith promised that as soon as arrangements could be made a public inquiry would be held into the death of F. Sheehy Skeffington of Dublin, editor of The Irish Citizen, who at the time of the Irish rebellion was put to death by a British officer without the knowledge of the military authorities.

WARNED TO PRODUCE IRISH BILL AT ONCE

Any Further Delay Fatal to Proposed Settlement, Redmond Tells Government.

EXASPERATED AT WAITING

Irish Nationalists Not In Mood to Tolerate Any Departure from Temporary Nature of Terms.

LONDON, July 20.—John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, made public today a memorandum which he sent to Premier Asquith and David Lloyd George, the Secretary for War, on Tuesday, in which he declared that the delay in making public the text of the Irish bill and the irritation caused by Lord Lansdowne's recent speech had created a very serious situation in Ireland. He adds:

"In my opinion any further delay whatever in producing and proceeding with the bill will make a settlement on the lines laid down in the terms submitted by Mr. Lloyd George quite impossible. When these terms were originally submitted to us we were strongly urged to use all possible dispatch in consulting our supporters in Ireland. It was pressed upon us that the matter was one of extreme urgency, that, from all points of view, it was vitally important that the settlement should be pushed through quickly, and we were told that not only Irish, but great imperial interests were at stake.

"It is now more than three weeks since we did our part and obtained the assent of our friends in Ireland in the face of very great difficulty, as the proposed terms were far from popular. Since then little or no progress has been made, and for some mysterious reason the matter, which five weeks ago was so urgent, now hangs fire.

"I therefore feel it my duty to urge upon the Government that further delay will be fatal, and place on record my conviction that any proposal to depart from the terms agreed upon, especially in respect to the strictly temporary provisional character of all the sections of the bill, will compel us to declare that the agreement on the faith of which we obtained the assent of our supporters in Ireland, has been departed from and is at an end."

A meeting of the Irish Party has been summoned for Saturday, when the situation will be taken under consideration.

David Lloyd George's scheme for provisional home rule for Ireland, upon which the British Government is attempting to draft a bill, consists of seven articles. The first provides for an Irish House of Commons by transferring seventy-eight Irish members of the British House of Commons to the Irish House, representing Irish counties, save those of Ulster. The second makes known the fact that Sir Edward Carson and J. H. M. Campbell, who sit in the British House for Trinity College, Dublin, have consented to sit in the Irish. The other articles provide for the retention of the Irish seats in the British House, the creation of an Irish Senate to protect Unionist interests, the term of the provisional government of one year, and the appointment of a new Lord Lieutenant as a preliminary to the new arrangement.

On July 7 Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, anticipating that the Irish settlement would take considerable time, suggested that 40,000 troops be placed under the command of General Maxwell in Ireland and declared that the Government was prepared to extend Maxwell's powers "to meet any emergency."

$5,250 FOR SHAKESPEARIANA

Folios of 1623 and 1664 Sold from the Lubbock Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—At Sotheby's sale today of the books and property of the late Sir Nevile Lubbock, K. C. M. G., the folio of Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies was sold to Sabin for $5,250, with Quaritch as underbidder.

These were divided into two lots. The first, Lot No. 1,041, consisted of the Comedies, Histories and Tragedies published "according to the True Originall Copies," a first edition. It was printed by Isaac Iaggard and Ed. Blount in 1623.

The other lot, No. 1,042, consists of the same, only it is the third impression. Seven plays are added to this impression, never before Printed in Folio," and, like the other, contains a bookplate by Thomas Fitchett Marsh. It was printed "for P. C." in 1664.

NEW ARGENTINE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Irigoyen Elected, with Senor Luna as Vice President.

BUENOS AIRES, July 20.—Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen and Señor Don Pelagio Luna were proclaimed President and Vice President, respectively, of the republic today at a joint session of the Senators and Deputies after a scrutiny of the ballots.

They were elected to office on June 12.

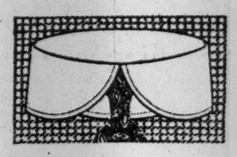
In cool style

The truest Summer style is—cool style

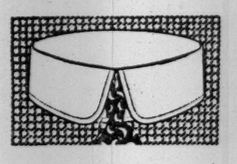
A smothered-looking man—no matter how fashionable his attire—will still be more conspicuous in discomfort than in smartness.

The three collars below are all authoritative summer designs. But their truest style is in their *cool* style.

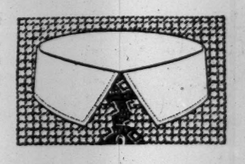
DUNWOOD
is an unusually stylish collar, yet moderate in height for cool comfort. Dunwood goes best with a four-in-hand, and well becomes nearly every normal or longish face.



TANWOOD
while low in height has a way of adding apparent length to the full face if worn with a four-in-hand. For the normal face it is an excellent collar, particularly with a bow tie.



KENTWOOD
gets its smart appearance from its fairly deep points, while comfort results from a neckband which tapers down in front to only one inch. Becomes almost any type of face.



NEARLY every well-informed dealer in men's wear gives prominent display to E & W Collars. Reason: He knows that the best style is *your* style—and he knows that you can best *find* your style among the authoritative E & W Models.

E & W 15 cent Collars
EARL & WILSON
The best Style is your Style

Saks & Company
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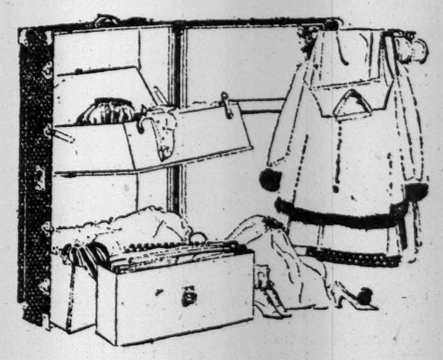
Today in the Saks Luggage Dept.
Neverbreak Hundred WARDROBE TRUNK



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Roomy—not bulky. Big enough—yet small enough. Holds six suits or twelve dresses.

Only trunk with a removable garment rack.

Guaranteed not to break. Can't cost excess.

The most-for-your-money trunk on the market.

Gail Borden
EAGLE
BRAND
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MILK
THE ORIGINAL
A safe, wholesome infant food for three generations.
Highly Digestible.
Easy to prepare.

Stern Brothers
West 42d and 43d Streets
For To-day, Friday, An Important Offering of
Men's Sack Suits
Including many $30.00 values,
at $18.50
Also excellent values in the following items:

Sport Coats,	- -	$8.50 to 10.00
Golf Suits,	- -	15.00 to 22.50
Auto Dusters,	- -	$1.50 to 12.50

Men's Sack Suits, Made to Measure, ... at $25.00
Actual Values $35.00 and $40.00
Tailored from the most desirable fabrics, in light or medium weights; quarter, half or full lined. An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest measure.

Cool Off in a
Saks Linen Suit
and Forget the Weather!
Men's Regular Models....$8.00
Men's Norfolk Models....$9.00
¶ The chief objection some men have to a washable linen suit is that it shrinks with washing and hasn't any style to begin with. *But you can't say that about ours.* Saks washable linen suits wash without shrinking and like it, and they are cut and tailored infinitely better than any other linen suit we know of. We never regarded a low price as an excuse for low standards. These washable suits are only $8 and $9 apiece, but they have the distinction of being the best linen suit values a man can get at these figures.
Other warm weatherisms

Silk Coats and Trousers	$17.50 to $28
White Flannel Coats and Trousers	$20.00
Mohair Coats and Trousers	$15.00
White and Striped Flannel Trousers	$3.75 to $6
House and Office Coats	$2.75 to $10

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FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

YANKEES GO DOWN TO DEFEAT, BUT RETAIN LEAD AS RED SOX SUFFER SAME FATE

MARKLE IS A MARK FOR BROWNS' CLUBS

Unfortunate Cliff in Three Innings Allows St. Louis Enough Runs to Win.

MOGRIDGE FINISHES GAME

Crawls Out of Bad Hole and Pitches Good Ball—Austin, Former Yank, Has a Big Day at the Bat.

None of the Yankees was injured up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but a misfortune came to them when Cliff Markle started to pitch against the St. Louis Browns. Markle didn't pitch very much or very long. He just stayed in long enough for the Yankees to lose to Fielder Jones's club by a score of 4 to 2. The occurrence was sad in more ways than one. The smallest gathering of the season saw the defeat, and the game was played in a drizzling rain which completed the dismal picture.

Markle seems to be about the only disappointing feature of this year's Yankee club. All the other players have proved better than any one expected, but Markle, who started out like a whirlwind, has been slipping back since the first few weeks of the season.

There was only one redeeming feature about the defeat of the Yankees yesterday. That was the defeat of the Boston Red Sox by Detroit, with the result that the Ruppert-Huston brigade still retains first place in the pennant scramble. The only player who doesn't seem to approve of them holding this exalted place is Markle, and he just can't help it. Whenever he starts to pitch the home plate disappears completely from view. It submerges just like the Deutschland. Markle didn't lose the plate yesterday until the third inning, and then he lost it so successfully that the Browns won the game on the strength of it.

Mogridge to the Rescue.

As Markle pitched yesterday he had a far-away look, as if pondering where he was going to spend next Summer's vacation. George Mogridge, who took up the thread of the afternoon's story where Markle dropped it, pitched a good game of ball. Markle left him with a very unfavorable legacy. The bases were crowded and no one was on when Manager Bill Donovan sent the pitcher word that the next train south on the elevated left at 4:20 P. M. He also told him that if he hurried he might catch it.

Bob Groom pitched for the Browns and, although he was often in more or less trouble, he managed to pull himself together in time to limit the Yankee runs. Each of the teams made eight hits, but St. Louis made far better use of its drives than the Yankees.

Jimmy Austin, who in the past used to cover third base for the Yankees, had a holiday with his bat and made three hits, one of them a double. Jimmy also scored two of the Browns' runs. Jimmy takes much delight in coming to New York and harassing the interests of the Yankees and he does his best hitting right up on the Polo Grounds.

Markle got out of the first inning safely and with good support. After Shotton flied to Magee, Austin singled and died stealing. Marsans then passed Miller and he stole second. Sisler shot a hot grounder to Pipp, who squelched him unassisted. Magee opened the Yankees' first with a single and Hartzell sacrificed. Magee attempted to gallop his way boldly to third on the out, but he was nailed off the bag by a yard.

The Yanks got two singles and a sacrifice in the second, but Pipp was nipped at the plate and Nunamaker was out at first when the end of his bat accidentally hit the ball as he was trying to duck away from a wild pitch.

Markle Is Withdrawn.

In the third Markle passed Groom. Shotton also walked. Austin placed a bunt along the third base line, but Markle made no effort whatever to go after it, leaving that task to Boone, who was busy guarding third. Austin was safe and then the crowd began to yell, "Take him out." Manager Donovan promptly removed Markle.

With the bases full, Mogridge faced Miller, who hit a single to centre, scoring Groom and Shotton. Sisler forced Miller at second, but Austin was held at third. Pratt's sacrifice fly scored Austin.

The first Yankee count came in the fourth. After Peckinpaugh was out, Pipp singled and was forced by Oldring. Oldring stole second and scored on Mullen's double to left. The Browns got this run back promptly in the first of the fifth. With one gone, Austin doubled and went to third on a wild pitch. He scored on Sisler's single to right.

In the last half of the same inning, Nunamaker beat out an infield hit and scored on Hartzell's double. In the seventh, Mogridge lined a beautiful smash to deep right field and if he had been able to run a bit faster he would have made a home run. Manager Donovan sent him home as he rounded third and he was nipped at the plate. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	3	1	0
Austin,3b	4	2	3	1	3	
Miller,rf	3	0	1	3	0	
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	11	2	
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	4	
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Severeid,c	3	0	1	3	1	
Johnson,ss	4	0	0	1	3	
Groom,p	2	1	0	2	2	
Total	30	4	8	27	16	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Magee,cf	4	0	1	3	0	
Hartzell,lf	3	0	1	2	0	
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	0	0	1	3	
Pipp,1b	4	0	2	9	2	
Oldring,rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Mullen,2b	3	0	1	6	2	
Boone,3b	3	0	0	1	3	
Nunamaker,c	3	1	1	0	2	
Markle,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Mogridge,p	3	0	1	1	0	
Total	31	2	8	27	12	

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Mullen, Austin, Hartzell. Three-base hits—Mogridge. Stolen bases—Miller, Boone, Oldring. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Mullen. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Austin, Sisler, and Groom; Boone, Mullen, and Pipp; Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Markle, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Markle, 2 hits, 3 runs, in two innings, (none out in the third inning;) off Mogridge, 6 hits, 1 run, in seven innings; off Groom, 2 runs. Struck out—By Groom, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

REDS LOSE AND THEN WIN.

Drop First Game to Phillies by 6 to 0, but Take Second by 5 to 3.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Philadelphia and Cincinnati broke even in a double-header here today, the former taking the first game by 6 to 0 and the Reds winning the second by 5 to 3. In the first game Alexander was master, allowing only two hits, while Toney had one bad inning after which he was replaced by Moseley. In the second game two errors by Ayer were responsible for three of Cincinnati's runs. Wade Killifer played in the first game, but did not take part in the second contest. Wingo directed the team during today's play. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0	
Niehoff,2b	5	0	1	2	2	
Stock,3b	4	1	0	2	2	
Good,rf	4	1	1	2	0	
Whitted,lf	4	0	2	3	0	
Luderus,1b	3	1	1	10	1	
Bancroft,ss	3	1	0	4	3	
W.Killifer,c	4	1	1	3	1	
Alexander,p	4	1	2	0	2	
Total	35	6	9	27	11	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	1	
Neale,cf	3	0	0	4	1	
Fisher,ss	4	0	0	1	1	0
Emmer,ss	2	0	0	2	5	
Chase,1b	3	0	0	8	0	
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	
Wade Killifer						
fer, lf	2	0	0	1	0	
Louden,2b	3	0	0	2	3	
Wingo,c	3	0	0	8	0	
Toney,p	1	0	0	0	2	
Moseley,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aMitchell	1	0	1	0	0	
bSchneider	0	0	0	0	0	
cMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	27	0	2	27	12	

a-Batted for Toney in sixth inning.
b-Ran for Mitchell in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Moseley in ninth inning.
Errors—Groh, Fisher, Emmer, Louden.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Paskert, Luderus, Alexander (2.) Three-base hit—Whitted. Home run—William Killifer. Sacrifice hit—Paskert. Double plays—Louden, Emmer and Chase; Emmer, Louden and Chase. Left on bases—

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
Detroit, 3; Boston, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 0.
(Second game.)
Washington, 4; Chicago, 0.
(First game; ten innings.)
Washington, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Second game; ten innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 0.
(First game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	50	36	.581
Boston	48	36	.571
Cleveland	48	38	.558
Washington	46	39	.541
Chicago	45	39	.536
Detroit	45	42	.517
St. Louis	37	48	.435
Philadelphia	19	60	.241

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	32	.590
Boston	41	33	.554
Philadelphia	42	34	.553
New York	38	40	.487
Pittsburgh	37	40	.481
Chicago	40	44	.476
St. Louis	40	46	.465
Cincinnati	35	50	.412

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 2 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Toney, 8 hits, 4 runs in six innings; off Moseley, 1 hit, no runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—Alexander, Wade Killifer. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Toney, 4. Wild pitch—Toney. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	2	
Neale,cf	4	2	3	1	0	
Emmer,ss	4	1	1	0	6	
Chase,1f,2b	4	2	1	7	0	
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	9	0	
Louden,2b	1	0	0	0	0	
Fisher,2b	1	0	0	0	0	
Mitchell,lf	1	0	0	1	0	
Wingo,c	2	0	0	6	0	
Schultz,p	3	0	0	0	1	
Total	32	5	9	27	9	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Raskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0	
Niehoff,2b	3	1	0	3	2	
Stock,3b	3	1	1	2	2	
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	0	
Quillan,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Luderus,1b	2	0	1	4	0	
Cooper,lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Good,lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	0	0	
Burns,c	4	0	1	8	0	
Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aDuguillan,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aDugey	1	0	0	0	0	
bByrne	1	0	0	0	0	
cKillifer	1	0	0	0	0	
dAdams	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	3	7	24	8	

a-Batted for Luderus in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Cooper in eighth inning.
d-Batted for McQuillan in ninth inning.
Errors—Mayer, (2.)

Cincinnati	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Nealse. (2.) Stolen bases—Neale, Luderus. Double plays—Mayer and Stock; Stock and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Schulz, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 6 hits, 2 runs in two innings, (none out in third;) off Mayer, 3 hits and no runs in five innings; off McQuillan, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Schulz, 7 hits and 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; by Mayer, 5; by Schulz, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SENATORS BAG A COUPLE.

Take Two Games from White Sox, Both in Ten Innings.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Washington took both ends of a double-header from Chicago today by the score of 4 to 3 and 2 to 1 respectively. Each contest went to ten innings. In the first inning of the opening game Boehling forced in two runs by his wildness, but thereafter outpitched Williams, who was replaced in the tenth by Russell. Moeller, who had singled and then stolen second, scored the winning run on an infield out.

In the second game Weaver scored Chicago's only run. Shanks's home run over J. Collins's head in the eighth tied the score, and in the tenth Rice singled, was sacrificed to second, and scored the winning run on a drive by Gharrity. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moeller,lf	5	1	1	2	1	
Foster,2b	5	0	1	2	2	
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	1	
Rice,rf	4	0	2	1	0	
Shanks,3b	4	0	0	2	0	
Gharrity,1b	3	1	1	16	1	
Henry,c	2	0	0	3	1	
McBride,ss	3	0	1	1	6	
Boehling,p	4	1	1	0	11	
Total	34	4	9	30	22	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Terry,ss	5	0	0	0	3	
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	3	2	
E.Collins,2b	5	1	1	2	3	
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	3	0	
Felsch,cf	3	1	1	4	0	
J.Collins,rf	2	0	1	1	0	
Schalk,c	4	0	0	7	0	
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	1	
VonKolnitz	1	0	1	0	0	
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	34	3	4	27	10	

aBatted for Williams in tenth inning.
*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Foster, Henry, McBride.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1—4
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Milan, McBride, Von Kolnitz. Three-base hit—Boehling. Stolen bases—Weaver, J. Collins, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Henry, J. Collins. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins, and Ness; Terry, E. Collins, and Ness; Foster and Gharrity; Boehling, Henry, and Gharrity. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 2; off Williams, 2; off Cicotte, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; off Cicotte, 2 hits, 1 run in 1 inning, (none out, two on base in tenth inning;) off Boehling, 8 hits, 3 runs in 10 innings; off Russell, no hit, no run in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, Milan; by Boehling, Jackson. Struck out—By Williams, 5; by Boehling, 8. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moeller,lf	3	0	0	0	0	
Foster,2b	4	0	0	3	5	
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	1	
Rice,rf	4	1	2	2	0	
Shanks,3b	3	1	1	1	3	
Gharrity,1b	4	0	1	11	0	
Henry,c	1	0	0	8	1	
McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	8	
Harper,p	3	0	1	0	0	
Totol	29	2	5	30	18	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Terry,ss	4	0	0	0	3	
Weaver,3b	3	1	1	3	2	
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	3	4	
Jackson,rf	3	0	0	0	0	
Ness,1b	3	0	0	11	0	
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	7	0	
J. Collins,lf	2	0	1	2	0	
Schalk,c	3	0	0	2	2	
Russell,p	3	0	0	0	3	
Total	29	1	4	*28	14	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—Weaver. Home run—Shanks. Stolen base—Henry. Sacrifice hits—Moeller, Jackson, Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Ness. Double plays—Foster and Gharrity; Milan, McBride, Shanks and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; off Russell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 4 hits, one run in ten innings; off Russell, 5 hits, two runs in nine and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Harper, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Harper, 6; by Russell, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 5; Worcester, 1. First game.
Worcester, 2; Springfield, 1. Second game.
Lawrence, 3; New London, 2.
Bridgeport, 0; Lowell, 0.
(Called in thirteenth innihg.)
Lynn, 5; Hartford, 1.
Portland, 4; New Haven, 3.

MATHEWSON IS NOW MANAGER OF REDS

Herzog and Killifer Join Giants in Exchange for Matty, McKechnie, and Roush.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20.—After sixteen years as a member of the New York Giants, the erstwhile premier pitcher of professional baseball, Christy Mathewson, will return here tomorrow to manage the Reds, the team that allowed him to slip through its fingers without a trial.

With Mathewson comes two of his teammates, Outfielder Roush and Infielder McKechnie, and New York obtains Charles Herzog, manager of the local team, who was a member of the Giants before coming to Cincinnati. Outfielder Wade Killifer also goes to the New York Club.

Some years ago Manager McGraw of the Giants established the rule that he would never ask Mathewson to retire from a game in which he was pitching. In principle this rule was adhered to to the last. A statement issued by President Hempstead of the Giants today revealed the fact that it was not until Matty had asked for permission to negotiate for a managerial berth that the idea of trading him entered their minds.

Although the deal involved only the two Cincinnati men for the three New York players, a moment after it was completed President Herrmann announced that Mathewson would be in charge of the team, beginning tomorrow.

The deal was consummated at noon today, after a two-hour conference between Presidents Herrmann and Hempstead and Manager McGraw of the Giants. The trade had been practically agreed upon a couple of days ago, but New York insisted upon attaching a string to Mathewson which would subject him to recall after two years. At the conference today Hempstead and McGraw finally agreed to allow Mathewson to become the exclusive property of the Cincinnati Club.

Immediately after the conference McGraw conferred with Herzog, the latter agreeing to all points in the trade. He signed a three-year contract which, it is said, calls for the same salary that he received while managing the Cincinnati club, $10,000 a year. Herzog has been manager of the Reds since the season of 1914. He probably will play third base for the Giants, his old position on that team.

Ivy Wingo, catcher and Captain of the Reds, took charge of the team today in the double-header with Philadelphia, Herzog having signed with New York before the first game. Mathewson was still in Chicago.

President Hempstead late today made the following statement:

I wish to announce the release of Christy Mathewson to the Cincinnati Baseball Club. My good wishes for his success are mingled with many regrets that he will leave the New York Baseball Club. For many years the New York public have enjoyed the games in which he has participated and have given him their unqualified support, good-will, and respect.

The New York fans hold Mathewson with the highest regard, but not more so than I or the entire management of the Giants. His faithful service, his high regard for the organization, have placed him for our benefit as well as in our minds, and there was no thought of relinquishing his services under any circumstances until the Cincinnati Baseball Club requested permission to trade for him to act as their manager. Mathewson earnestly requested this privilege, and, feeling that it was due him for his past services, under these conditions I most reluctantly consented.

I certainly wish him well in his new line of endeavor and trust that his name will stand as high as a manager as it has as a ball player and as a citizen of the United States.

President Herrmann of the Cincinnati club said:

We expect great things through the new deal. McGraw himself says that in securing Roush we get one of the best outfielders in the country, Roush being both fast and a hard hitter. What we need is speed. The manager cannot make up all the speed of the team, and by securing Roush we add some more speed to the outfield. In addition to this trade we expect to make several other trades in an effort to add more strength to the team. These trades will be made before the team starts east.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The old master has departed. Matty's days as a Giant are ended. The greatest pitcher the game has known, and one of its finest characters, has gone to his new field of endeavor, and that he will be as successful there as he was when a Giant was the wish of every McGrawite as they bade him good-by.

Matty, McKechnie, and Roush departed for Cincinnati tonight and word was received from Cincinnati that Herzog and Killifer would be here tomorrow morning. So tomorrow's game will find Matty managing the Reds and Herzog playing third base for the Giants.

"Well," Matty was asked, "how do you feel about it?"

"Why, it's all right," he replied. "It's a step upward, you know."

"Are you going to do any pitching over there?"

"That depends entirely on how my arm feels. It's doubtful. I warmed up here yesterday and warmed up good, but this morning the same old pain was there, and pitching with me is just like opening up a fresh wound and never giving it any chance to heal."

Poll Perritt received a telegram from New York this morning announcing the arrival of a daughter, first born and weight not given.

THIRTEENTH FATAL TO SOX.

Tigers Capture Extra-Inning Contest from Boston by 3 to 2.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Tigers gained a 3-to-2 victory over Boston today, the game going thirteen innings. Ruth assisted in the loss of the contest when he threw badly to Gainer as he was fielding Cobb's infield hit during the final inning. Cobb took second on the throw and scored the winning run on Young's hit to right field. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	2	3	
Bush,ss	2	1	0	5	3	
Burns,1b	6	0	2	16	2	
Cobb,cf	6	1	3	4	0	
Veach,lf	4	0	3	0	1	
Heilman,rf	5	0	1	2	1	
Young,2b	6	0	1	3	6	
McKee,c	3	0	0	1	3	
Baker,c	2	0	0	2	0	
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	1	3	
aKavanaugh	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	44	3	11	38	27	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper,rf	5	0	1	2	1	
Barry,2b	3	0	2	3	2	
Lewis,lf	6	0	0	2	0	
Gainer,1b	5	0	3	7	1	
Walker,cf	5	0	2	4	0	
Gardner,3b	5	0	1	2	3	
Scott,ss	3	0	2	2	1	
bMcNally,ss	2	1	0	1	2	
Agnew,c	2	0	0	5	4	
Thomas,c	2	0	0	4	1	
Foster,p	2	0	0	0	3	
Ruth,p	2	0	0	1	1	
cJanvrin	1	1	1	0	0	
dHoblitzell	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	43	2	12	39	20	

a-Batted for McKee in tenth inning.
b-Ran for Scott in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Agnew in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Foster in eighth inning.
Errors—Vitt, Burns, Lewis, Walker, Agnew, Ruth.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Hooper. Stolen bases—Young, Barry. Sacrifice hits—Bush, (2,) Burns, Barry, Hooper, Gainer, Hoblitzell. Double plays—Coveleskie to McKee to Vitt to McKee to Young; Vitt to Young to Burns; Burns to Bush to Burns; Lewis to Thomas to Gardner; Vitt, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; off Ruth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 12 hits and 2 runs in thirteen innings; off Foster, 6 hits and 1 run in eight innings; off Ruth, 5 hits and no runs in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Barry.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Foster, 3; by Ruth, 4. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 3; Atlanta, 2. First game.
Atlanta, 3; Mobile, 2. Second game.
Memphis, 8; Nashville, 0.
New Orleans, 2; Birmingham, 1.
Little Rock, 9; Chattanooga, 9.
(Called; darkness.)

GIANTS YIELD IN TENTH.

Cubs Get Only Run of Hard-Fought Game in Extra Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—The Giants have a habit on this trip of opening a series with a victory, then losing the next game or even the next few games. They opened in Chicago yesterday with a victory and today they lost. With Manager McGraw in Cincinnati putting through a coup and Larry Doyle manager pro tem., the Giants were beaten, 1 to 0, by the Cubs in a ten-inning game.

However, that was no fault of Larry's and hardly could have been avoided had McGraw been here. He could not have made the Giants hit Claud Hendrix any better than they did, much as his managerial acumen would have seen the necessity for so doing. The swift moist ball of the big former Federal twirler was employed with consistent effectiveness and the Giants made only three hits. They hit in the air a great deal. The Chicago outfielders were busy raking in fly balls which soared from New York bats. They raked in fourteen in all, showing the prevailing deficiency of said bats.

The Giants, however, although they couldn't hit, played a fast, alert game. They tried hard, fielded smartly, and did well what they did do. The game was capitally played by both sides and was splendidly pitched by Schupp as well as Hendrix. It was a lively game of ball, spirited in spite of the hitting, and as a pitching duel distinctly a contest of quality and class. The Cubs made only four hits off Schupp, one in the first, one in the second, one in the seventh, and one in the tenth. Schupp had a fast curve which for the most part sizzled and hooked over the plate before the Chicago batters could get a good slam at it. Hendrix outdid Schupp a bit in consistency. He pitched fewer balls. He made his game easier for himself than Schupp did.

The New York southpaw, however, time after time displayed skill and coolness when in a hole. His liberal use of the waste ball often registered three balls against him, but generally in such cases he had the control where with to put the next one over, and he was not afraid to curve it over.

On Cy Williams, a slugger of deserved renown, the count in the fourth inning was three and none, but Schupp manoeuvred over the plate with the next three and set Cy down on strikes. He had Zimmerman to deal with in the seventh inning, with a man on base and nobody out, and he whipped a fast one higher than Zim's head and made that eminent batsman go after it for a third strike.

The Chicago run in the tenth began with a hit batsman, Joe Kelley, who reached first base four times in five times up, was the man hit. A curve broke in too far and nicked him on the foot. There was two strikes on him at the time, and he was groping blindly for Schupp's elusive curve. Black ran for him. Saier sacrificed. There were two strikes on Zeider when the latter tingled to left. Burns made a fine throw to the plate, but it was a run-and-hit play and Flack beat the throw.

Young Wortman, just from Kansas City, scintillated at short for the Cubs and killed several base hits.

Rariden led off with a single in the ninth. He was forced by Schupp. Schupp galloped to third on a high throw by Saier. Kauff put his weight into a swing and drove the ball across the right field wall and into the next block, but it was foul by the span of a hand and Benny had to try it again. This time he flied out. The score:

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wortman,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Mann,rf	4	0	0	6	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	6	0
Zim'man,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Kelly,lf	2	0	2	2	0
Saier,1b	2	0	0	11	0
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Fischer,c	3	0	0	1	1
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	2
aFlack	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	1	4	30	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Roberts,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	0	5
Doolan,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	16	0
Lobert,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Rariden,c	3	0	1	8	2
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	0	3	*28	16

*One out when winning run was made.
a-Ran for Kelly in tenth inning.
Error—Saier.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Doolan. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Saier (2.) Double play—Wortman and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 2; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; off Hendrix, 1. First and second runs—Off Schupp, 4 hits and 1 run in 10 innings. Hit by pitcher—Kelly, by Schupp. Struck out—By Schupp, 7; by Hendrix, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Klem.

ATHLETICS WIN AT LAST.

Drop First to Indians, Then Break Long Losing Streak.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—Philadelphia lost the first game with Cleveland today, 4 to 2, and then broke a losing streak which had reached nine straight games by winning the second, 2 to 0. Cleveland annexed the first contest by pounding Sheehan for five hits and three runs in the second inning. Of the eleven hits made by the two teams in the second game only two by Philadelphia and one by Cleveland went out of the infield. The games were probably the quickest on record here for a double header in the American League. The first required only one hour and eighteen minutes and the second was finished in one hour and twenty minutes. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0	
Wamb'ns,2b	3	0	2	4	5	
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	1	0	
Roth,rf	4	0	1	1	1	
Gandil,1b	4	1	0	14	0	
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	2	6	
Turner,3b	3	0	1	1	2	
O'Neill,c	4	1	2	2	1	

MAISIE IS VICTOR IN LARCHMONT YACHT RACE

SWAN SAILS MAISIE TO FIRST VICTORY

Conducts Craft Which Never Won Before to Triumph in Larchmont Race.

NAHMA IN THE LEAD AGAIN

Joyant, However, Meets with an Accident—Emmons, Piloting the Ventura, Beats Barbara.

Billy Swan emerged from his eight months' retirement as an amateur skipper at the Larchmont Yacht Club races yesterday. He got the smell of the salt water in his nostrils on Tuesday when he won the tub race at the water sports, and was restless. Yesterday morning Henry B. Plant, who owns the Maisie of the New York Yacht Club forty-foot fleet, and has not been able to win a race with her, invited Swan to take the tiller in the day's races and see if his old skill would not break the run of hard luck which had followed the craft since her launching.

Although Swan had not had foot aboard one of the forties he decided to try his hand. Result, Maisie won her maiden race. The wiseacres of the rocking chair fleet who crowded the wide porches of the clubhouse watching the snapping pennants on the steamers and other craft anchored in the harbor and hailing the whitecaps which tipped the waters of the bay as they should in the Larchmont race week, were not at all surprised at the outcome. They only remarked nonchalantly that if there was a winning race in the yacht Billy was sure to bring it out.

What Swan did with the Maisie any other of the skippers might have done with their yachts if they had only thought of it. Getting away none too well in what was the closest and prettiest start of the season, Swan took Maisie away over to the Westchester shore, outstaying all the boys on the starboard tack. A stiff tide was running, and he took his craft as close as he dared to shore, keeping away from the tide as much as possible, nursing the stiff breeze which stretched his canvas to the limit, shaving the edge of every harbor and indentation along the shore, going inside of the Scotch Caps and doing such stunts as the mariners of that coast do in such weather until he had overtaken the Rowdy, Pampero, and Pauline, which had been showing him their heels.

In making the first mark he rather out-jockeyed the skippers of the other yachts and as a result was first around the mark and a minute ahead of Rowdy when he started on the run for the Long Island shore, with the big ballooners pulling Maisie through the water as if they would yank the mast out of the craft. Fortunately his rigging held and he still had the advantage as he gained at the first mark when he trimmed sail for the broad reach to the finish line.

Maisie Finishes Fast.

Maisie was doing all that could be asked of her and it only required clever seamanship to break her hoodoo. That seamanship happened to be aboard, too, and so the Maisie fairly danced over the whitecaps to a well-earned victory over Rowdy by less than a minute—56 seconds, to be exact. She was chased in by Pampero, which heeled over in the boiling waters only thirty-six seconds behind Rowdy.

Good old scouts the skippers of the two beaten boats were, for they were first to congratulate Swan on his successful re-entry to the sport when the lot met on the porch for the mess dinner. Swan's only comment as he chafed his swollen hands and forearms was that there was no punishment for the man who would put a tiller in a craft when he could have a wheel, short of making him hold that same tiller for three hours in a whole sail breeze that threatened to tear the yacht to pieces.

Aside from the victory of Maisie, Nahma's clean-up of Joyant in the race for the Class P boats was the feature. She won by a trifle more than six minutes in the run of 15¾ miles, and she appeared to do it very handily. Perhaps she would not have done so had not things happened on board Joyant of which the watchers of the race knew nothing. Nahma got away well, as usual, and went over toward the Westchester shore, for Mr. Hanan, who sailed her, is justly credited with knowing a thing or two about the erratic manners of the winds and tides in Long Island Sound waters. He followed Swan's tactics very closely. So, too, did E. Burton Hart and Jack Johnson, who had the sailing of Joyant for Mr. Mallory, her owner.

The latter had the weather berth, and by taking advantage of every trick with which they were acquainted, managed to cut down Nahma's lead by the time the first mark was rounded and were within conversational distance when both craft broke out their spinnakers for the run over toward the Long Island shore. Both were going fast in the howling breeze, when snap went the spinnaker boom of the Joyant, down came the cloud of canvas and the jig was up. This made Nahma's victory an easy one.

Eighty-eight yachts started in the races yesterday, and all but ten of them finished. The Newport thirty, Dolphin, limped back to harbor very shortly after the start under her jib because of a split topmast. This accident helped young Cornelius Vanderbilt to win the race for that class, in which he defeated the two Q class sloops which started at the same time. A trifle later the two handicap yachts, Anita and Sachem, turned back to the harbor with the same trouble. Broken halyards and minor troubles, including a dislike to plough through tumbling waves with small craft, caused the skippers of the other seven to withdraw.

Ventura Has Big Lead.

Robert W. Emmons, the Boston Corinthian, who piloted the cup defender Resolute so successfully, was once again at the tiller of Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, Ventura. He too liked the looks of things out on the north shore and stood on the starboard tack after the start, though Ralph Ellis sent Barbara and George Nichols followed with Carolina on the port tack over to the south shore for their long beat to windward.

As it turned out, Emmons had taken the shorter road to the first mark, got there well in the lead of his competitors, and had things all his own way for the run and the reach, which brought him across the finish line two minutes and three seconds ahead of Barbara, the latter a trifle more in the lead of Carolina.

Once more the star class boats made a cracking good race over the short course and held closely together most of the way. Snapper reached home a trifle more than a minute in front of Zeta, Taurus, South Wind, and Shadow, who were separated by only a few seconds as the little craft swept across the line, daringly carrying canvas to the limit, until it looked as if they were topheavy under their big, bellowing sails. However, they stood up under it and made a thrilling finish.

Minx, a N. Y. Y. C. thirty-footer, sailed by Johnston de Forest, took the measure of Ogden Mills Reid's Lena in their run of fifteen and three-quarters miles, in which they alternated in the lead until Minx got the best of things at the first mark, and increased her lead during the run to the southward, which brought her to the second turning mark for the broad reach home. On that last leg she seemed to have the best of it, and was home a little more than two minutes ahead of Mr. Reid's craft. The latter was hard pressed by Silhouette after the second mark was made, and was less than a minute ahead of her when the boats were checked by the Race Committee.

The summaries, showing the elapsed time and the corrected time of the handicapped boats, follow:

NEW YORK Y. C. FIFTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:10:31	3:04:31
Barbara, H. F. Whitney	4:21:34	3:00:34
Carolina, G. Nichols	4:24:23	3:09:23

NEW YORK Y. C. FORTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:20. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:46:38	3:26:38
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:47:33	3:27:33
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	4:48:09	3:28:09
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:50:17	3:30:17
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	4:51:14	3:31:14
Zilph, J. B. Hayes, Jr.	4:51:43	3:31:43
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	4:51:46	3:31:46
Shawara, H. Wesson	4:52:37	3:32:37
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	5:00:07	3:40:07

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

Start, 1:25. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Nahma, Hanan & Childs	3:58:42	2:27:34
Joyant, J. Mallory	4:03:18	2:32:42
Aleda, J. W., & E. P. Alker	4:03:12	2:32:12

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.

Start, 1:30. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Arvia, G. C. Molloy	4:31:14	3:01:14
Virginia, R. B. Budd	4:34:42	3:04:42

NEWPORT ONE DESIGN.

Start, 1:30. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:29:49	2:59:49
Dolphin, A. P. Brayton, disabled and withdrew.		

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY FOOTERS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Minx, Johnston De Forest	4:20:14	2:45:14
Lena, O. M. Reid	4:22:50	2:47:50
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	4:23:46	2:48:46
Alera, J. L. Cutler	4:25:02	2:50:02
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	4:25:46	2:50:46
Lesmona, G. B. Kaulenkampff	4:26:14	2:51:14
Okee, E. G. Hammersley	4:30:32	2:55:32
Banzai, E. Lang	4:30:48	2:55:48
Adios, F. L. Richards	4:31:53	2:56:53

BUG CLASS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Wasp, C. W. Hall, withdrew.

HANDICAP CLASS. Fourth Division.

Start, 2:00. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	3:37:20	1:37:20
Frances, S. Wickes	3:55:07	1:55:07

Corrected time—Ogemah, 1:37:20; Frances, 1:46:21.

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Turquoise, L. F. Eggers	3:36:29	1:36:29
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	3:37:20	1:37:20

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:10. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Fawn, Bell & Lockwood	3:47:47	1:37:47
Aurelia, J. S. Jenkins	3:49:05	1:39:05
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	3:49:22	1:39:22
Priscilla, E. Y. Weber	3:50:20	1:40:20
Little Hope, C. I. E. Raymond	3:53:16	1:43:16

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Skylark, J. Dayton	3:45:29	1:35:29
Curlew, C. L. Willard	3:48:44	1:38:44
Teaser, J. G. Nesbitt	3:50:45	1:40:45
Woof, W., Teller, Jr.	3:53:41	1:41:41

INDIAN HARBOR ARROWS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Comrade, A. G. Hanan	3:49:41	1:34:41
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	3:50:34	1:35:34
Rant, C. D. Mallory	3:52:01	1:37:01

ORIENTA ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:20. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Teal, J. Hisler	4:07:38	1:47:38
Thane, Miss Helen Snow	4:15:45	1:55:45
Alcyone, R. P. Coutard	4:13:55	1:55:55
Alice, A. K. Griffin	4:17:18	1:57:18

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Snapper, C. Nelis	3:49:29	1:44:29
Zeta, G. W. Elder	3:50:36	1:45:36
Taurus, P. Benson	3:51:09	1:46:09
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	3:51:21	1:46:21
Shadow, W. Stubbs	3:51:33	1:46:33
Mercury, E. G. Wilmore	4:08:02	2:03:02
Southern Cross, H. Funke	4:08:28	2:03:28
Stepping Star, K. F. Crombie	4:13:18	2:08:18

SLOOPS, CLASS S.

Start, 2:20. Course, 7¾ Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	4:00:03	1:40:03
New Moon, S. E. Kene	4:09:44	1:49:44

MANHASSET BAY ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:15. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Edith, H. T. Battin	4:22:16	2:07:16

NEW ROCHELLE ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:20. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Virginia, B. Decker	4:08:45	2:18:45
Nereid, Dr. Girlat	4:48:41	2:28:41

BAYSIDE BEES.

Start, 2:25. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Maybe, G. T. Hopewell	4:41:24	2:16:24
Vespa, C. T. Arrighi	Withdrew	
Bebe, H. P. Rust	Withdrew	
Befirst, C. M. Clark	Withdrew	

SODER CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 14¾ Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:52:54	2:37:54
Peg, W. S. Silkworth	4:44:53	2:49:53
Feather, A. Clark	4:47:10	2:52:10
Wag, H. I. North	5:00:14	3:14:16

HANDICAP CLASS.

First Division. Start, 1:40. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Duchess, G. D. Watsey	4:36:22	2:56:22
Anita, G. P. Granbery	Disabled and withdrew	
Sachem II., R. B. Metcalf	Disabled and withdrew	
Carolina, A. L. Lockwood	Disabled and withdrew	
Senora, W. H. Farrell	Withdrew	

HANDICAP CLASS. Second Division.

Start, 1:45. Course, 14¾ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	4:36:26	2:51:26
Ariel, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.	4:48:41	3:03:41
Red Wing, Grace and Loewy	4:57:26	3:17:26

Corrected time on Ariel, 2:51:13; Sally IX., 2:51:22; Red Wing, 3:00:26.

HANDICAP CLASS. Third Division.

Start, 1:55. Course, 14¾ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	4:39:14	2:44:14
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	5:01:02	3:06:02

Corrected time on Robin Hood III., 2:41:46; Twinkle, 3:03:44.

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start, 2:25. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Ghat, Marr & Booth	4:35:35	2:10:35
Rocky, J. A. Haggerty	4:34:14	2:19:14
Mae D., C. A. Roy	4:51:05	2:26:05
Yan, A. Vanderlaan	Withdrew	
Petrel, E. Lascaris	Withdrew	

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:50. Course, 14¾ Miles.

Barbara, C. Shields	4:46:56	2:56:56
Ebar, C. Valentine	4:49:04	2:59:04
Whiff, W. R. Manny	4:52:44	3:02:44
Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt	Did not finish	

Larchmont Yacht Handicaps.

Percentage allowances for the yachts of the several handicap divisions which may race in the Larchmont regatta this afternoon were announced last evening by Handicapper Charles P. Towers as follows:

First Division.—Aleda, allows as scratch boat, Anita and Pontiac, 2 per cent.; Wasaka, 2½; Carolina, 3½; Arvia and Virginia, 5; Sonora and Duchess, 6½, and Sachem, 7.

Second Division—Sally IX., scratch boat, allows Mignon, 1 per cent.; Zeta, 2½; Nadia, 4; Kenmuir, 5½; Clare, Nirvana and Santana, 6; each Ariel and Mediator, 6½, and Coot and Red Wing, 8½.

Third Division—Natomah, scratch boat, allows Wag 1 per cent.; Robin Hood, 1½; Twinkle, 3; Arcadian, 3½; Firefly, 6½.

Fourth Division—Ogeemah, scratch boat, allows Solita 2 per cent.; Shiloh, 6; Kum On, 7, and Frances, 10.

PLANS FOR TITLE TENNIS.

National Championships Will Begin at Forest Hills Aug. 28.

Official information regarding the national tennis championships which will be decided on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, beginning Aug. 28, has been sent out by Edwin Fuller Torrey, Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The events will be the national singles championship, the national doubles championship, the national junior and the national boys' championships.

Entries for the singles championship will be received only through the Secretary of the club to which a player belongs, and the secretaries are requested to see that only serious contenders for the title enter the tournament. The entrance fee for this event is $5, and all entries must be in the hands of Paul B. Williams, Field Secretary of the U. S. N. L. T. A., not later than Aug. 18. This date is ten days before the start of the tournament.

The national doubles championship will be the challenge round. The winners of the preliminary national doubles at the Onwentsia Club, Chicago, will come to Forest Hills to play against the holders, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, on Aug. 28.

The junior and boys' championships are open to the winners of the ten sectional championships in each class. The play in these events will begin Thursday, Aug. 31.

George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will act as referee.

Season tickets for the tournament will cost $5, and single-day tickets $1. Preference will be given to members of clubs belonging to the tennis association in the allotment of season tickets, provided application is made before Aug. 14 through the Secretary of the club, or one officially in charge of tennis affairs.

CHURCH TOO FAST FOR CALIFORNIAN

Former Princetonian Turns the Tables on Clay Court Tennis Champion at Rockaway.

George M. Church attained one of the notable achievements of the tennis year yesterday afternoon when he defeated Willis E. Davis of California, national clay court champion, in the finals of the singles event at the Rockaway Hunting Club invitation tournament in straight sets. The score was 7—5, 6—4, 7—5. Not since he began competing in the East, early in the season, has the Coast star bowed to the superior play of a rival contestant.

The one-time Princetonian was imbued with two motives, both leading to the same end. He was determined to win the tournament, and there was contributing incentive in the fact that he sought revenge for the defeat by Davis in the Sleepy Hollow tournament early in the season. In attaining both desires Church displayed some brilliant tennis, which was far too proficient for the Californian.

Both men are noted for their net play and thrilling rallies predominated in yesterday's match. Davis's play, however, was sometimes only mediocre. The Californian did not have the steadiness which marked Church's work, and the errors that piled up against him did much to throw the balance in favor of the New Jersey contestant. Davis has been noted, since his arrival in the East, for his driving game, but yesterday the strokes failed him, especially the backhand with its accentuated top.

Davis started the match as if he would win easily. His service was working smoothly, and Church found himself in difficulties in attempting to make an effective return. In the first game the latter put two double service aces. The first ball was usually sent true, but even the slower twist service on the second ball was not at all to Church's liking. At the same time Church, too, was having a deal of success with his service. He was making more than accustomed pace to the shots, and the erstwhile Princetonian often followed the service to the net with such speed that Davis was drawn into errors in the endeavor to send across a passing stroke. It was on the service of Church that Davis made most of his errors, netting or driving out, when there was apparently the chance for a good return.

As the match progressed Davis lost much of his cunning on service. He slowed up somewhat in pace, while Church was still racing along at top speed. As for Church, he did not relinquish a service in the first set, lost only one game on service in the second and two in the third.

In the first set Church won his games by a more comfortable margin than the Californian, who pressed him hard in a deuce contest. For ten games each man won on service, and then in a brilliant eleventh Davis's service, which had been becoming unsteady, was broken through after the game had been 30—40 in his favor. This loss of service ended Davis's chance in the first set. Church pulled out the twelfth game against the Coast player's determined effort to break through. In this set Davis made seventy-eight errors, against eleven by Church.

Church gave the real sign of victory in the first game of the second set. Davis was wild and, after he had made three errors, Church went to the net for the winning point, which he scored by a sharp placement to the corner. In the seventh game Davis's lack of control allowed his service to suffer again. Three of the points were on double faults and one a passing stroke by Church. This made the score 5—2. Davis, with defeat clutching at him, rallied in the next game and by a brilliant net attack broke through Church in a deuce game. He won his own service handily, but Church finished out the set by taking a love game.

The Californian made another desperate bid for victory in the third set. He pulled away to a 4—1 advantage, but Church took the next four games, two of them against the Coast player's service. With an opportunity to run it out to victory in the next game, Church weakened and Davis took the game against service. That was his last successful effort, however, for Church took the next two games.

Church and Davis advanced to the final round of the doubles by defeating Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Robert Le Roy, 6—3, 6—2. In the other half Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle E. Mahan gained the final round bracket by a victory over Fred C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell at 7—5, 4—6, 13—11. Baggs and Voshell advanced to the semi-final round through the default of Leonard Beekman and W. Merrill Hall. The point score and analysis of the singles match:

Willis E. Davis vs. George M. Church.

FIRST SET.

Davis	4	1	7	2	4	0	7	6	1	2	3	—	37—5
Church	2	4	5	4	1	4	5	4	4	4	4	—	45—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Davis	19	3	14	9	2
Church	6	5	14	1	3

SECOND SET.

Davis	0	2	5	1	7	2	2	5	4	0	—	28—	4
Church	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	2	5	4	—	36—	6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Davis	11	10	14	0	5
Church	5	7	9	1	2

THIRD SET.

Davis	4	1	6	4	4	1	4	0	2	4	1	2—	33—5
Church	0	4	4	0	1	4	6	4	4	1	4	4—	36—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Davis	12	11	14	1	2
Church	10	4	10	1	4

JAPANESE LOSE ON COURTS.

Beaten by Biddle and Caner in Point Judith Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 20.—In the Point Judith tennis tournament, which was continued on the Country Club courts before a large number of spectators, interest centred in the match between Kumagae and Mikami, the two Oriental players from Tokio, and Craig Biddle and G. C. Caner. The Americans won this event and outplayed their opponents from Nippon. Another event of interest was the semi-final match in the singles between Ichiya Kumagae and Craig Biddle. This match was won by Kumagae in the spirited contest. The summary:

DOUBLES, Semi-finals.—Richard Harte and Watson Washburn beat E. H. Whitney and L. C. Wright, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; Craig Biddle and G. C. Caner beat I. Kumagae and H. Mikami, 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

SINGLES, Semi-finals.—Kumagae beat Biddle, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1; Watson Washburn beat E. H. Whitney, 4—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

HITS 97 OF 100 TARGETS.

C. B. Platt Leads Large Field of Marksmen in Eastern Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—Clarence B. Platt of Bridgeton, N. J., hit 97 out of 100 targets for the 21-yard handicap mark in the Eastern handicap event at Holmesburg this afternoon and defeated a field comprising 164 of the amateur and professional marksmen of the country. Platt lost two targets in his first string of twenty and then smashed two straight strings. He had one miss in the fourth string.

There was a three-cornered tie for second place between Frank M. Zeigler of Allentown, Penn., G. B. Cutler of Bridgeport, Conn., and W. H. Lanier, Jr., of Augusta, Ga., each getting 96 targets. In the first effort Lanier broke 19 out of 20 and won the second trophy. Zeigler and Cutler tied for third, and in the shoot-off Cutler won.

John B. Fontaine of Philadelphia, the first man to go out with a 95 score, was tied with D. T. Leahy and Dan McMahon, both of New York.

COLUMBIA TO RETAIN CREW.

Enthusiastic Alumni Kill Unanimously Proposal to Abolish Sport.

In answer to the proposal of a small group of the alumni of Columbia University that intercollegiate rowing, particularly the phase that included participation in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's annual regatta at Poughkeepsie, be abandoned, half a hundred graduates voted unanimously against such a drastic movement at a spirited mass meeting which continued until after midnight last evening at the Columbia University Club, Gramercy Park. Even Morton G. Bogue, graduate director of the Columbia University Rowing Club, and Francis S. Bangs, dean of rowing at Morningside Heights and for whom this year's 'Varsity shell was named, joined with the others in stamping out the attempt to reduce rowing at Columbia to the plane of interclass meetings or, at the most, short, two-mile and Henley-distance races. Messrs. Bangs and Bogue last week sent out a proposal to all interested that Columbia withdraw from the Poughkeepsie regatta.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously: "It is the sense of this meeting that Columbia University do not withdraw from the Intercollegiate Rowing Association."

Two other matters of importance to the future status of rowing at Columbia were also settled by the enthusiastic alumni. Coach James C. Rice will be retained instead of being allowed to accept an offer from Cornell or any other university. His contract does not expire until 1921, and in the plan of those who last week wanted to discontinue rowing as an intercollegiate sport Coach Rice was to be allowed to accept whatever opportunity seemed most promising. Moreover, the meeting voted to take out of the hands of the rowing club all matters concerning the club and to include the crew in the Columbia University Athletic Association, which has control of all other branches of athletics.

Coach Rice was not at last night's meeting, and it is not known whether he will abide by the new decision or whether he will persist in his request to be released from his contract. Although his contract expires in 1921, there is a retaining clause by which he may be kept as head of Columbia rowing until 1926.

During the meeting Messrs. Bangs and Bogue announced that whatever decision was reached they would terminate all active affiliations with rowing matters. Then when it was found that there was a majority present of the members of the University Committee on Athletics, composed of three graduates, three members of the Faculty, and three students, it was voted immediately to take over crew matters and to place them under the supervision of the Athletic Association.

Alexander Simonds, class of 1873 and an old crew man and football player, acted as Chairman of the meeting. Charles Histed Mapes, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, which is in supreme control of all matters of sport at Columbia, was one of the early speakers to argue vehemently against the abolition of rowing, and his talk was followed with one by William Meikleham, an old-time stroke of a Columbia eight. Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the Engineering School paid a high tribute to the particularly good standing of crew men as compared to the students in general at Columbia. Another speaker was Gerald S. O'Loughlin, Captain of the 1906 crew and a brother of Robert R. O'Loughlin, crew Captain-elect for next year.

Nothing further will be done until the Fall. At that time a mass meeting primarily for undergraduates, arrangements for which were begun last night, will be held as an enthusiastic revival.

CORKRAN GETS GOLF MEDAL.

Baltimore Player Leads in Qualifying Round at Shawnee, with 78.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON - THE-DELAWARE, Penn., July 20.—Clark Corkran of Baltimore won the medal in the qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament at the Shawnee Country Club today with a score of 78. He led the next best, L. H. Canan of Altoona, and W. H. Gardner of Buffalo, entering from Pine Valley, by a two-stroke margin.

Among the New Yorkers to qualify in the first flight were Samuel Allison of Midland and W. R. Thurston of Apawamis. Less fortunate was James J. Farrish, Jr., who belongs to both the Shinnecock and National links. Except for a six at the seventeenth, where he took three putts, Corkran played steadily. At times his long game was brilliant, especially at the tenth, where he almost got home on his second shot. His card follows:

Out	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	—	39		
In	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	6	4	—	39	—	78

It was intended to have match play in the first sixteen follow the qualification test, but the large field, only four short of the hundred mark, induced the committee to attempt only the stroke event. The scores of the first sixteen were as follows:

D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, 39, 39—78; W. H. Gardner, 3d, Pine Valley, 41, 39—80; L. H. Canan, Altoona, 42, 38—80; S. H. Maxwell, Areninink, 38, 43—81; G. H. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, 40, 42—82; George Small, York, 42, 40—82; E. C. Clarey, Woodbury, 43, 40—83; Alec Coles, Shawnee, 42, 42—84; H. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 42, 42—84; S. L. Jones, Plymouth, 41, 43—84; S. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 40, 46—85; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 45, 40—85; W. M. Weaver, Huntingdon Valley, 43, 42—85; J. W. Robb, Merion, 43, 43—86; S. Allison, Midland, 45, 41—86, and S. W. Thurston, Apawamis, 42, 45—87.

MRS. GODDARD WINS PRIZE.

Breaks Triple Tie in Great Neck Approaching and Putting Contest.

The women's approaching and putting contest at the Great Neck Golf Club, which was postponed from last week when a caddie was killed by a lightning bolt, was won yesterday by Mrs. Charles F. Goddard, after a triple tie with Mrs. Charles F. Ziegler and Mrs. D. F. Buckley. In the first attempt Mrs. Goddard and Mrs. Ziegler each made 13, 13 for 26 and Mrs. Buckley had the same total by making 12 on approaching and 14 on putting. Mrs. Goddard, with a score of 15 on the play-off, earned the prize presented by Mrs. William Hodge. The score:

Mrs. Charles H. Goddard, 13, 13—26; Mrs. Charles F. Ziegler, 13, 13—26; Mrs. D. F. Buckley, 12, 14—26; Mrs. J. R. Demarest, 13, 12—25; Miss Ella Hudson, 13, 11—24; Mrs. L. A. B. Percival, 11, 12—23; Mrs. von Schlegel, 10, 13—23; Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, 12, 9—21; Mrs. Herbert Qualle, 8, 10—18.

GUILFORD IN FINE FORM.

Noted Long Driver Puts Gorton Out of Bay State Golf Tourney.

WOLLASTON, Mass., July 20.—The elimination of R. R. Gorton of Brae Burn by Jesse P. Guilford, the heavy-hitting Woodland player, was the feature of the second round of the Massachusetts amateur golf championship tournament today. Gorton, who was runner-up to Francis Ouimet, the medalist, at the Quincy tournament two years ago, was simply unnable to gain control of his game, while Guilford was hitting straight and true. The score was 5 up and 4 to play. Guilford will meet C. A. Hartwell of Oakley tomorrow.

WHITE MITTS ON NEGROES.

Boxers to Wear Easily Distinguished Gloves at Harlem S. C.

An innovation will be attempted this evening at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, where two ten-round bouts between white and negro boxers will be staged. In these contests the colored principals will wear white gloves, and the white boxers will wear the regulation coverings.

The main bout will be between Dave Kurtz of Newark and Nero Chink, a local negro. In the other ten-round engagement Georgie Maas, a former amateur champion, will exchange blows with Mark Spencer of Brooklyn. Other bouts arranged for this evening are:

Nine Polo A. A.—K. O. Jaffe vs. Gene Tunney, Fighting Joe Evan vs. Artie Thomas. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Ralph Grunam vs. Willie Schaffer. Ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Long Island—Willie Bacon vs. Young Happy. Ten rounds.

SECRET STEP TAKEN TO END CLOAK WAR

Facing Prospect of Federal Inquiry, Leaders Hold a Peace Conference.

SETTLEMENT IS EXPECTED

Workers May Return to Shops Next Week—Buyers Take a Hand in Fight.

Following the order of President Wilson in Washington yesterday directing Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor to make an investigation of the cloakmakers' strike in this city, steps were taken at a secret conference here between representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the union that may lead to the workers' returning to the shops next week.

The conference yesterday followed one held on Wednesday, which made little progress. No notice was given of the meeting and only the leaders were supposed to know anything about it. At the headquarters of both sides ignorance of a conference was expressed. But the conferees were finally found on the sixth floor of the Holland House. Neither side wanted to explain why it was that they let Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, adjourn the peace conference on Tuesday and then on Wednesday went ahead without him. The only explanation made was that the conferences yesterday and Wednesday were not official.

Still Have Differences.

At the conclusion of yesterday's meeting, Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, issued a statement in which he said:

"This informal gathering was called in an effort to resume the conferences in the near future. We find that we still have our differences and that there are few points of contact between us. Unfortunately we are not in a position to hold out to the public hope of an early settlement. The status is the same as it was yesterday."

Louis S. Levy, of counsel for the manufacturers, took a different view.

"The conference today was not entirely in vain," he said. "We made progress."

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, appeared hopeful.

"The chief point of difference was settled today," he said.

In a statement issued on Tuesday after the breaking up of the conference at which Mr. Gompers presided Mr. Wile said that the chief point of difference was the insistence of the union in having an outside union man supervise the fixing of piece prices. The manufacturers flatly refused to grant this.

It was reported on good authority after the conference that the union had yielded this point to the manufacturers and that the manufacturers had granted general wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, which was what the workers received when the lockout began. The only bar to a settlement now, it was said, is the question of whether the large manufacturers shall be responsible for their sub-contractors living up to the agreement they made for their own shops. The union insists on this. The manufacturers have granted the preferential union shop clause, which means that in hiring workers preference shall be given to members of the workers' organization.

Workers to Have Vote.

"It must be made clear," said Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, "that no settlement will be accepted until it is ratified by the workers themselves. No settlement will be made until the demands of the union are granted. The workers have fought for twelve weeks, they have starved for what they believe is right, and they are ready to keep up the fight until they get what they ask.

"It would not take more than two days to have a settlement ratified. We have the machinery all ready. It is up to the manufacturers to settle the strike. I don't believe that any settlement can be reached and ratified before the latter part of next week."

Mr. Schlesinger said that the story in an afternoon newspaper that the leaders had settled the strike had caused needless alarm among the workers. He wished to assure them that he would take no action until the proposed settlement had been submitted to a referendum.

Don't Want Federal Inquiry.

It was apparent yesterday that neither side was anxious for the Federal investigation. It was generally believed by both sides that it would be better for all concerned if the fight were settled without a long-drawn-out inquiry into the details of the strike.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that leaders of the Garment Workers' Union would report to him on Monday concerning the conferences with the employers which failed on Tuesday.

There are in New York between 1,000 and 1,100 buyers from all parts of the United States waiting to place $50,000,000 in orders for women's clothes for the Fall trade. Some of them have been here for weeks waiting for the strike to end. The manufacturers are willing to take their orders, but will make no promises of delivery. The buyers have not been able to get their orders filled in other cities. Frank Stein of Frank Stein & Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., who says he wants to place orders for $30,000 worth of cloaks, started a movement yesterday to have a mass meeting of the buyers to offer their offices as arbitrators in the strike.

"I have talked to buyers and merchants from all parts of the United States," he said, "and they all feel that they ought to get together in a mass meeting. The prime object of this meeting would be to register a protest against the prevailing conditions. We think we should organize and tender our good offices to arbitrate the strike. If we are ignored by both sides we could then leave New York and seek other markets to buy our merchandise.

Buyers' Views of It.

"No one has a better right to take a hand in this affair than the buyers. In spite of the fact that we have it within our power to make or break New York as a cloak market, we have never been considered for a moment. The vast army of cloak and suit buyers that visit this market and leave millions of dollars annually have received little consideration; they have been treated as a species of semi-rubes, wined and dined, but never taken seriously.

"It is only a matter of time when New York will lose 50 per cent. of its now wonderful cloak and suit industry. The reason for this is its geographical position and, in the second place, dollar skirts and dollar waists are made on premises costing $50,000 a front foot. This, we know, is all wrong, and must be adjusted. What can hasten New York's loss quicker than this continuous wrangling between employ

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

HELPING THE FARMERS.

It will be interesting to see how many farmers avail themselves of the accommodations of their rural credit bank. It is customary to speak of it as a Government bank, and there is too much of the Government about it for the good of the Government. But it is a farmers' bank, for no farmer can borrow unless he is a shareholder, and perhaps he may prefer to borrow where he can borrow without investing in bank shares, and on easier terms. Other lenders customarily do not exact so large a margin as the new bill requires, they do not require actual residence by the borrower in all cases, and they allow greater privileges about unmortgaging the property in case of a sale. These are prudent requirements to safeguard the Government, but they are conditions about which the farmers have not been consulted.

The new facilities are provided on the theory that they ought to meet a long-felt want, and as though the farmer were unable to secure mortgages. As a matter of fact, farmers are well supplied with mortgages, and on reasonable terms. Insurance companies have $646,961,371 in farm mortgages, at an average rate of 5.55 per cent. There are 30,000 banks, and many of them lend on mortgage when they should not. The Federal Reserve Bank gives preference to agricultural paper by law. Any farmer who pays too much for his mortgage, or who cannot get a mortgage, in these days of $10,000,000,000 crops and improving farm values has himself to blame more than the system.

The new system will not make a good borrower, or rural financier, out of a poor one. Nor has the farmer any special claim to Government assistance over other classes of borrowers. If Government is to assist anybody with money, it ought to assist everybody, which is plainly absurd. If this particular thing were to be done, and there are considerations in favor of doing it, it ought to be done rather by the States than the Federal Government. There is a concurrent plan for lengthening and amortizing city loans, but it does not suit all borrowers or all lenders, and is left to make its way on its merits. This Federal farm bank is part and parcel of uplift and reform schemes with which it has no real connection and against which the sentiment is growing. It does not come from the farmers, nor from politicians who know most what the farmers want, or what is good for the farmers to have. It is a bill to make voters rather than to supply mortgages to those who cannot get them.

From the standpoint of the Government the bill is also open to objections. The Government must supply the capital, if there are no other subscribers. The Government is to make these banks Government depositaries, that is, to supply the money to lend, in amounts not to exceed $6,000,000 at any one time. It is not suitable to lock up Government money in mortgages. There will be expenses of organization, of course, to provide competition with public resources against the private capital now at the disposal of good borrowers. Finally, the benefits, if realized, are indefinitely distant. The farms of the country are now mortgaged, and the existing arrangements must run out before there can be any large application for the new facilities. The success of the enterprise depends largely upon the success of selling the bonds of the farmers' banks in competition with the bonds of industrial concerns or railways. If the bonds cannot be sold, there will be no large sums available, and there is no presumption that the bonds of the farmers' banks will have preference over corporate securities. Even if it be desirable that the farmers be assisted in this way, it is objectionable that it should be done by exempting these banks from local taxation. If one such enterprise may be exempted, so may another, and there is a need for all the taxes which can be collected. In short, this is class legislation, using the public resources to do for some what is not done for others, and involving competition, if not antagonism, between public and private capital, and on terms of inequality. It is a "good enough Morgan" until after election, for nothing worth mentioning can be done under it between now and then. After election things will look different and criticism will be more free.

THE PARTY THAT WAS.

The Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE, sometime a Senator in Congress from Indiana, Progressive candidate for Governor of that State in 1912, and one of its most admired orators and writers, admits cheerfully that "the Progressive Party no longer exists." He is going to vote for Mr. HUGHES, with whom he went a-stumping for Mr. TAFT in 1908. The passion, the earnestness, the melody which Mr. BEVERIDGE devoted to the Progressive Party, are to be given once more to its once deadly opponent, the Republican Party. The years 1912 to 1916 are as if they had never been. The glorious, pious, and immortal principles of Progressivism are naught. Armageddon was but an interim and an accident. Those of us who had been led to believe that the Progressive Party stood for all that was holiest, most necessary, and most vital in American politics, can't understand why it no longer exists. Can Truth perish?

Mr. BEVERIDGE is writing a life of Chief Justice JOHN MARSHALL, the Progressive view of whom, if a Progressive view existed, would be profoundly interesting. And yet a history of the rise, decline and fall-off, and mysterious extinction of that too short-lived vision of all perfection, the Progressive Party, would be a work which the world would love to see come from Mr. BEVERIDGE'S competent hand. Heaven on earth was to rise from that party, that religion, rather, as it was in the great days of 1912. And now it expires without even a melodious twang. Why was it? Why is it not? The profane can never know. Surely Mr. BEVERIDGE knows. And who can compose a more touching epitaph?

THE PARK QUESTION.

Park Commissioner WARD'S plan of a park protection organization, permanently established, is practical. There should be an association of that kind with a membership of public-spirited men and women who could be relied upon to attack every scheme of park invasion as soon as it developed and fight it to the end. But, as Mr. WARD knows, no citizen is ever willing to regard himself as a park invader. No attempted encroachment on our park lands since the late fifties of the last century has lacked advocates among persons of high standing in the community. Each scheme has been excused on the ground that it was not detrimental to the public interest, that it was not encroachment, and that the object to be benefited by the destruction of space set apart for park uses had a special claim to which all prejudice in favor of park land preservation should give way. It was so with the proposed militia parade ground, with the late Mr. COLLIS'S plan for a huge asphalted plaza within Central Park, with the various schemes for wading pools and baths for poor children, with the National Academy of Design's proposed gallery, of which we still hear once in a while, with the plan to reconstruct the Lenox Library Building on the Arsenal site.

Mr. WARD'S permanent association of park protectors must be composed of persons who thoroughly comprehend the park idea, who realize that parks in a crowded city should be composed of lawns and groves and garden spots, of ornamental water and roads and paths, and not of building sites. Hygienically, a park is a public breathing spot, a bit of the country preserved in the midst of the town; aesthetically, a park should create and develop an appreciation of the beautiful. Get together a body of prominent citizens, without regard to any comprehension of the park idea they may have shown in the past, and within a few months some of them will be employing their influence as accredited park conservators in an effort to build a Community Theatre in Central Park, or to cut broad roads through it for the convenience of commercial traffic.

The Park Commissioner is not too emphatic in his statement of the need of constant vigilance in the prevention of park land grabs. It is true, as he says, that if all the schemes of park invasion sponsored by distinguished citizens had been carried out Central Park today would look like a cemetery. Therefore it is desirable that the association he suggests shall be made up of citizens not necessarily distinguished but known to be sincere advocates of the policy of protecting all our parks from encroachments. The protection of the parks is one thing, the maintenance and care of them another. The recent rainy seasons have made the grass grow in nearly all the parks, but there is scarcely one that is kept as well as it should be; there are some, like Morningside and St. Nicholas Parks, which are shamefully neglected. But let us preserve every foot of park land we possess and cherish the hope that some day the parks will all be properly cared for. Civic intelligence and civic pride are growing.

Meanwhile there are two things Commissioner WARD can do in the way of park preservation before the close of his present term. He can remove the unsightly and useless Arsenal and transform its site into a lawn with flower beds. He can watch the lower reservoir, and if it is possible between now and January, 1918, he can make it a sightly part of the park, with sunken gardens, perhaps, and paths winding through them. He can set his face firmly against all plans to build on these two sites. There are known to be many. The citizen to whom a plot in a park is vacant land owned by the city and useless until something is built upon it still exerts a great deal too much influence in New York. The plea for putting up buildings in parks is that the land belongs to the public and will not cost anything. The first duty of the proposed park protection organization will be to impress upon the public mind the fact that the park lands of New York are the most valuable the city possesses; that the cost to the people of diverting a single half acre of them from the one purpose for which they have been set aside would be enormous. It is a matter of perpetual regret that the Metropolitan Museum of Art was erected in Central Park. It would have been much cheaper in 1870 for the city to give a site on the other side of Fifth Avenue to that institution. The error that was then made, while the few park protectors of those days were napping, must never be repeated. Nor must the error of the Water Board's engineers, whose plans, withheld from the public eye to the last minute, called for a pumping station on park land. The station will be put under ground, but even in that condition it might better have occupied land specially purchased for the purpose.

AN UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY.

The controversy arising out of the inquiry into the care of children in public institutions has taken an unfortunate form and direction and would have results much to be regretted should it continue on the present plane. We hope the letter which a body of Catholic laymen has addressed to Mr. DODGE and Mr. WICKERSHAM of the Committee of One Hundred who recently assured the Mayor of their support will serve to bring about a better understanding and avert these undesirable consequences.

The vital interest concerned is that of the children. It must be seen to first of all that they are well cared for, yet there has been danger that the acrimonious controversy would becloud that all-important point. The gentlemen who sign this letter explicitly recognize the right of the city authorities to fuller knowledge of the administration of the institutions in question and to an exact accounting of the public funds disbursed. They are ready to do everything in their power to remedy any defects that may be discovered and to promote regulations for such supervision and inspection as will insure the comfort, health, and welfare of the children committed to the charge of the institutions. These gentlemen could hardly have expected that the Committee of One Hundred that issued an address to the Mayor would accept their invitation to undertake an independent investigation. Commissioner STRONG has not yet made his report. Until he has set forth the results of the investigation already made, it is not likely that another inquiry will be deemed necessary.

There will be universal assent to the expressed desire of the Catholic laymen signing this letter that this "bitter and acrimonious quarrel" shall not become "a religious controversy." That would be deplorable from every point of view, and it would in nowise promote the interest of children committed to public or private institutions. Such a controversy would be an unmixed evil. Counsels of moderation might be offered to all parties directly involved. If it should appear that the indiscretions, the too great zeal, or the ill-considered language of some persons engaged in the service of the Church are among the contributing causes which have given the dispute this unfortunate direction and tendency, we should suppose that the high Church authorities would deem it wise to admonish and restrain them. That would manifestly be better than to sustain them if they are in the wrong. The charge of interference with the city authorities in the performance of their duty relates to the acts of some of these persons, and it has been made clear that the responsible authorities of the Church were not involved in its implications.

Heat and bitterness are out of place. The candid and reasonable tone of the letter addressed to Mr. DODGE and Mr. WICKERSHAM is of good example in that respect. Misunderstandings will best be removed and the interest of the dependent children and the public best served by the avoidance of passion and temper.

HOWE AND BENNET.

The immigration laws are barbarous and cruel. That there is no great outcry against them is because the victims are ignorant and inarticulate. It would be well to have a definite immigration policy, whether it admitted all or excluded all, or chose an intelligible middle course. We have never had the courage to adopt one. We exclude certain classes of aliens; and because the only great interest affected by their exclusion is the labor interest, we have usually turned over the enforcement of the law to the labor element by placing it in the hands of labor politicians. They think it to their interest to exclude as many as possible. Our laws do not make it a crime to be suspected of being in the excluded class, but they provide for an enforcement which treats the suspected person as a criminal who has not the right of a jury trial—places his fate, which may be his utter disaster, in the hands of arbitrary authority. Thwarted hopes and ruined lives are far too often the result; and the mode of enforcement would be a hardship even if the individuals appointed to do the enforcing were divinely wise, instead of being fallible and sometimes hard-hearted. For many, many innocent persons Ellis Island has been a house of sorrow.

President WILSON appointed FREDERIC C. HOWE to the petty Czarship created by the law. He is a glib spokesman of glittering and ignorant theories, a thinker of vealy thoughts, an individual whose public utterances are often of the half-baked kind. He is not suffered gladly by the sensible when he speaks. But a man of this kind may have a kind heart and a soul that revolts from cruelty and injustice, and these he has. He has devoted himself to mitigating the savagery of the hard laws, to making as bearable as possible the frequently intolerable lot of the persons who—through no fault of their own, except in the cases of professional criminals—have fallen under it. He has sought to prevent them from being robbed, from falling into the hands of extortioners, from suffering the brutality of ignorant officialdom, from being confined as prisoners, from being separated from their families, from all the terrible inflictions which our laws encourage and almost command. He cannot make the laws beneficent, but he has done what he could to moderate their horrors.

In doing so he has run up against a commercial interest, that of a firm which provides food for the immigrants, under contract. He proposed to have the Department of Labor feed them, so that they could be fed without having to pay higher prices than they could afford. This concern had as its counsel a lawyer named BENNET, who is now in Congress. Its loss, if HOWE succeeded in his humane purpose, would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. BENNET comes to the rescue with a farrago of charges of immorality and a resolution in Congress to investigate HOWE. The charges are preposterous, for if they mean anything they do not mean that HOWE is incompetent; they mean that he is engaged in the White Slave traffic. As Congressman Cox remarked, while BENNET was speaking, "The gentleman is certainly indicting "a man for the worst moral crime I "ever heard of." He was, in fact, indicting HOWE for assailing the privileges of his former clients—perhaps his clients again, when Congress adjourns—in order to save for the unfortunates in HOWE'S custody some of the little money they have.

Mr. BENNET'S resolution should be pigeonholed, he should hear from his constitutents their opinion of his conduct as soon as possible, and Mr. HOWE should be encouraged to go on with the beneficent work he is doing at Ellis Island—and to stay off the lecture platform and shun Cooper Union.

PUBLISHING INCOME TAX RETURNS.

One after another the arguments upon which the income tax was authorized are being turned into false pretenses. The argument that the Government ought to have the power to levy an income tax in case of emergency like war looks particularly deceptive since the tax has been doubled in peace. The argument that the returns would and should be kept secret is now subject to the recall. Senator POINDEXTER has introduced a bill to publish them all, and there is a suggestion that the idea will be incorporated in a revenue bill.

Certainly, publish everything. All privacy is scandalous. These are the Scriptural days when there is nothing covered which shall not be revealed and nothing hid that shall not be known. All that is needed to make the income tax entirely democratic is that it shall include everybody, whether paying an income tax or not. Every man ought to prove that he is or is not taxable. There is as much delicious neighborhood gossip about the small incomes as there is big political scandal about the malefactors' fortunes. If Congress fails to adjourn pretty soon, it will provide Mr. HUGHES with ammunition in support of his argument that as much attention should be paid to Congress as to the head of the ticket.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Conditions in Camp Are Good.

Mothers, wives, sweethearts, and the nearer friends of the National Guardsmen who are now serving as regulars, or near-regulars, on the Mexican border have been made anxious, naturally enough, by the arrival from that region of stories about conditions in the camps calculated to arouse vivid memories of what happened to our volunteers in the camps of '98. Of these tales, some are presumably true as statements of fact, but others, quite obviously, are deliberate exaggerations, made for political effect or out of sheer love for sensationalism.

If carefully examined, the worst and most alarming of the stories will be seen to be exemplifications of general military unpreparedness, and to be significant of inefficiency in war rather than of disregard for sanitation and hygiene. At most, they only prove that there will be cases of illness and an occasional death among the men on the border, just as there would have been among the same men had they remained at home. If all or some of these cases can be criticised correctly as of the "preventable" sort, that does not warrant getting into a rage or panic over them as illustrations of a special negligence. Most deaths and illnesses, everywhere, are in the same category—even death from old age, according to Professor METCHNIKOFF, whom it carried off at last!

As a matter of fact, the men in the Texas camps are enduring not a few discomforts and occasional hardships, but they are not of the kind that kills—that affects health seriously or permanently. The real army surgeons know their duty, as they always did, and in 1916 they are doing it as they would have done it in 1898, had they then been intrusted with the authority and provided with the equipment they now have. There is no reasonable excuse for distrusting the results of examinations into present camp conditions that have been made with care by Major Gen. BLISS and Dr. THOMAS DARLINGTON. These are competent observers, the one military and the other civilian, and they agree in declaring that the measures and precautions taken to guard the soldiers from disease are those dictated by the best army sanitarians—those proved by experience to be adequate.

There still lingers among some of the line officers the old delusions in regard to the "hardening" process, but one long "hike" under a burning sun and carrying a heavy burden has supplied the lesson those officers needed, and the chances are that there will be no more well-intentioned stupidities like that.

Basis of Russia's Prosperity.

Even those of us who have doubts, or more, about the practicality of legislative prohibition as a cure for the evils of alcohol—who prefer to that device the putting of trust in the intelligent dissemination of accurate, scientific information as to what those evils are—must be impressed by the statement as to present and future conditions in Russia made by SAMUEL MCROBERTS, Senior Vice President of the National City Bank of this city.

Mr. MCROBERTS has been in Petrograd for some time, arranging an American loan, and incidentally he has been studying the general situation and prospects of that great country. A cable dispatch from Stockholm quotes him as saying, just before he sailed for home, that "the war has awakened Russia beyond all conception," and then, after remarking on what he considered the magnificent opportunities there for American enterprise and investment, he added: "With vodka prohibited and the war concluded, Russia will leap into prosperity."

It will be noted that Mr. MCROBERTS put the prohibition of vodka before the conclusion of peace as the basis of prosperity. Other observers have done much the same thing, at least to the extent of expatiating with wonder and enthusiasm on the increased efficiency of the Russian people, now that, by an exercise of the arbitrary authority to which they are accustomed and docile, they have been rescued in considerable measure from their national vice of drunkenness. Some of those other observers, indeed, have noted the increased use in Russia, as everywhere under prohibition, of worse narcotics than the one forbidden, but none said that the new evil compared in extent or seriousness with those of the past.

In all of the countries directly involved in the great war there has arisen a keen appreciation of the relation between national efficiency and alcohol. Exactly as so many men have decided in recent years that to meet the stresses and competitions of modern life they personally needed to have all their wits constantly at command, and consequently have become almost or quite total abstainers, so the nations engaged in this desperate conflict have seen through the eyes of their rulers or leaders that success and survival are intimately dependent on temperance. The Czar prohibits, because he can; the Emperors and Presidents regulate as strictly as they dare. Nobody has any more patience with talk about the loss of public revenue that goes with a decreased manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Such talk is both too stupid and too vicious for present tolerance.

His Argument Good, but Irrelevant.

One of our correspondents gave yesterday several reasons, all fairly good, why the nations of the world will never substitute, in order to facilitate international communication, an "artificial" language for the languages that are the natural growth of their own several origins and mental habitudes.

As the advocates of no new and scientific or logical speech have ever entertained any such expectation, they can all, without any despair or discouragement, admit the truth of this prophecy. What they have urged was the general or universal use of one new language, not as a substitute for those already in use, but as a convenient addition to it. As against that, all of our correspondent's good arguments fail; and while the proposal of the would-be benefactors of humanity does not seem to be making much progress toward acceptance by the designated beneficiaries, there is nothing absurd or intrinsically impossible in the plan.

After a fashion, and narrowly applied, the plan has already been tried in more than a few parts of the world, and it has worked more than fairly well. A compromise dialect of various linguistic elements has long been spoken and understood by many in what, more often in the past than now, has been called "the Levant"—the "Near East," that is. "Pidgin English," though a preposterous and barbarous jargon, has had and has a real use as a bridge between alien minds on the China Coast. Nègre, in the French West Indies, serves a like purpose.

These are, indeed, all as "natural" as any language, but it is no more disreputable for a language to be "artificial" than for anything else to be a product of skill and learning.

Sectarian Effort in Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with Everett P. Wheeler's letter in your paper of July 13, I feel that it is my duty (as one who is evidently better acquainted from actual experience with conditions among the Latin American countries) to impart additional information in connection with the needs of these countries from an educational standpoint. Mr. Wheeler outlines what has been done in Mexico and what is needed to carry on the work which has been started by the "Protestant" churches and other organizations. In doing this he has placed his finger directly upon the thing which is fundamentally wrong with the whole system of North American effort in this direction. To succeed, an educational institution in Latin America must first be absolutely non-sectarian; secondly, such an institution should be a preparatory branch and elementary school of any one of our foremost non-sectarian schools in this country. A project of this character, properly financed, and under competent supervision, would meet with the approval of the common people of practically all of the Latin American countries.

There is nothing better for the promotion of peace among these people, internally and internationally, than a movement of this nature, and I, for one, sincerely hope to see an effort in this direction soon.

LOUIS R. ABEL.

Newport, R. I., July 13, 1916.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

Conflicting Opinions as to the Worth of What They Teach.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just now I am having the privilege at Columbia University of hearing Professor Murray's scholarly and inspiring interpretation of the Greek poets, in which he shows their profound influence upon the world's thought, and their great value to modern culture.

In THE TIMES of July 16 he tells us of the important and very special work that the university men are doing for England. "On the whole," he says, "I think that the English scholars have shown up very well. The English universities have responded to the call in a way that has earned them the highest commendation; practically all of their students have gone to the front."

Simultaneously I read, also in THE TIMES, President Finley's fine and inspiring interpretation of the meaning of war to the English university men, what he calls the marvelous mobilization of spirit that this war has created among them. Then he gives the number of those who have given their lives. "Many were mentioned in dispatches for bravery, many have won the military cross, many have won higher distinctions, and the mortality has maintained its heroic percentage."

Then I turn to H. G. Wells's latest book, "What Is Coming?" and there I find such an arraignment of the English universities as this:

> We have found the British university trained men under the fiery tents of this war an evasive, temporizing class of people, individualistic, ungenerous, and unable either to produce or obey vigorous leadership. On the whole, it is a matter of congratulation. It says wonderful things for the inherent, natural qualities of the English people that things are not worse than they are, considering the nature of the higher education under which they have suffered.
>
> Consider in what that educational process has consisted. Its backbone has been the teaching of Latin by men who can read, write, and speak it rather worse than a third-rate baby speaks English, and of ancient Greek by teachers who, at best, half know this fine lost language. The boys and young men just muff about it for three times as long as would be necessary to master completely both these tongues if they had "live" teachers, and so they acquire habits of busy futility and petty pedantry in all intellectual processes.
>
> The Modern History School at Oxford is the queerest collection of chunks of reading. It is not education—it is a jackdaw collection. Through all of the most receptive years of life boys have been trained in "how not to get there" by men who have never "got there." It would be difficult to imagine any curriculum more calculated to produce a miscellaneous incompetence. Manifestly Greek must be dropped because there are scarcely any competent teachers, and the sham of teaching Greek partially and pretentiously demoralizes student and school alike.

Comparing these three utterances, one is forced to the conclusion that the advocate of the scientific, efficient education that Mr. Wells upholds is incapable of realizing or of being touched by the finer things of the spirit, and that all is lost on him that is not scientific.

J. de B. R.

A Double Purpose for Playgrounds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to the credit of those in authority that they have reopened the municipal playgrounds. Since children must and will play, there is less danger of infection in the fresh air of the open spaces than in narrow streets and unventilated rooms and passageways. Why would it not be a good idea to use the playgrounds as centres for the dissemination of information about the present epidemic, and in general about matters of health and hygiene? Surely there are in the city physicians who would volunteer to give talks to mothers or to groups of children in the playground pavilions, and the results could not fail to be beneficial to the public health.

It is a striking fact that the streets in the neighborhood of the playgrounds are often full of children when the playgrounds themselves are by no means full. Is this fact unconnected with the following conditions, which inevitably surprise a thoughtful observer:

(1) The footing of fine gravel, disagreeable to walk on, disastrous to footgear, and likely to cause ugly bruises when children fall down. (2) The insufficiency of smaller equipment, such as handballs, baseballs, tennis balls. (3) The insufficient number of supervisors on each playground. (4) The lack of medical inspection.

Is it not unfortunate that New York City should fall below modern standards in these important respects? L. F. BROWN.

New York, July 16, 1916.

Object of the Woman's Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial article you lament the formation of the Woman's Party as justifying "the worst that has ever been said about giving the vote to women." The Woman's Party is also "an ugly portent"; it has "lighted a firebrand," and it will, you fear, create a division along sex lines.

THE TIMES overlooks the fact that no division "along sex lines" has occurred in States where women vote, and that voting women have never found it necessary to form a Woman's Party to gain anything they wanted for themselves. What they want for themselves in their own States they can secure by their own votes and by action within established political parties. But their unenfranchised sisters are not so fortunate, and the Woman's Party has been formed by voting women to secure the franchise for them. The formation of the Woman's Party, therefore, is the result, not of giving women the vote, but of withholding it from them. Give all the women the vote and the Woman's Party will disappear. The spectre of sex division will disappear with it.

IDA MOODY PALMER.

New York, July 17, 1916.

Bernard Shaw's Secret.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article on Sir Edward Grey in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES Bernard Shaw writes: "Now that the Lusitania case is settled," &c. From what source, pray, does he obtain his information? It would be a great act of kindness on the part of the noted altruist if he would share his "secret" with the world at large. It would be especially appreciated by many benighted Americans who are quite ignorant of the fact and still feel a very keen interest in the wanton destruction of the Lusitania.

Jackson, N. H., July 14, 1916. A. M. D.

"WISH YOU WERE HERE!"

'Tis now the picture postal card
Begins to circulate,
From town and country, mountain, beach,
Of each and every State,
With this Bromidic message: "Dear
Friend So-and-So, wish you were here!"

Sometimes one adds another line
If there is space to spare,
To eulogize the Summer girls,
The drives, the bracing air,
But, to them all, the far and near,
We ALWAYS write: "Wish you were here!"

How much our forbears missed, who had
No postals gay to send!
Laboriously, they had to pen
Long letters to each friend.
To them how rude would seem, and queer,
These scribbled cards: "Wish you were here!"

M. V. CARUTHERS.

ABSURDITY OF AN AUTHORS' UNION.

How Their Proposed Ally Was the Means of Preventing the United States from Securing Worldwide Copyright Protection.

By GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,
Chairman Copyright Committee Authors' League of America.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A committee of the Authors' League of America has, in a recent report, formally recommended to the members of the league that it will be desirable for the Authors' League to come into affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

It specifies as one of the more important of the advantages which, in the opinion of the committee, will be secured through such affiliation the service that the Federation of Labor will be able to give to the league in its negotiations for contracts in the publishing, the magazine and the theatrical business.

The committee states that the adjustment of any differences that might arise with moving picture producers, theatrical managers, publishers, and others would be very much furthered by the active support of the unions constituting the federation. The report goes on to say,

> the particular union whose co-operation was desired could then aid us in any way it might see fit, even to the extent of a strike.

That is to say, the authors, who should be the intellectual leaders of the community, are, it seems, prepared to follow the example of organized labor. They propose that issues in which they are concerned shall be adjusted not on the merits of the case, but under the pressure of outside influences, and, when convenient, by the use of outside violence.

The principal charge against the labor unions of this country is that, in place of endeavoring to bring about adjustments based upon the conditions of the market and the possibilities of the market, and arrived at through an unrestricted interchange of views, they insist upon bringing in the element of force. They take the ground that unless their views shall be accepted no other laborers shall be permitted to carry on the work. The authors, in looking forward to adjusting by these means issues connected with literary property, are giving their practical approval to the principles and the methods which have governed the actions of the labor unions in the country.

A second possible advantage specified by the committee is that affiliation with organized labor will "help the league in its endeavor to secure universal copyright and to put the United States in the international copyright league, thereby automatically securing worldwide copyright protection for any matter copyrighted in America."

If the members of this special committee had taken the pains to consult the Chairman of its own Copyright Committee, who has direct knowledge of the history of copyright legislation in this country, they would have been informed that the only obstacle that stood in the way of the acceptance by the United States of the Berne Convention was the opposition of the organized unions. It is the policy of the Federation of Labor that each union should work in behalf of any undertaking that the other unions have in train, and it was in this way that when the American typographical unions took the position that the United States must accept not a worldwide but a restricted copyright, with conditions which were connected with the copyright law of no other country, they were able, through the co-operation of the affiliated unions, to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon Congress to secure the acceptance of its views against the contentions submitted on behalf of the authors, artists, composers, and publishers.

In the face of this history, it is, to say the least, rather absurd to assume that the Federation of Labor could be made serviceable in securing for the United States a civilized copyright system and the acceptance of a worldwide copyright. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

TO IMPROVE RIVERSIDE.

Commercial Structures to Go as Soon as a Place for Them Is Found.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning you publish an interview with Commissioner Ward, the President of the Park Board, in which he is quoted as having said:

> Then there are coal pockets, incinerators, and other structures along the North River shore adjoining Riverside Park; the fight in regard to this situation is not yet won. I feel confident that in the near future by persistent work we shall succeed in having these structures removed.

Commissioner Ward should know that the Department of Docks and Ferries has effected well-matured plans for the removal of all commercial structures from the areas at Ninety-sixth Street and Seventy-ninth Street as soon as the city secures as part of the west side settlement the waterfront between Seventieth and Seventy-second Streets, where these facilities can be relocated. Commissioner Ward has seen all of these plans, and has been fully informed concerning the nature of the improvement.

I am sending you herewith for your information plans showing the present commercial reservations at Seventy-ninth Street and Ninety-sixth Street as improved in the manner proposed by this department, and also a plan showing the relocation of commercial facilities north of Seventieth Street. I am also sending you a plan which I have worked out for the creation of a yacht and anchorage basin, with provision for proper type of boat club house, between 143d and 153d Streets.

R. A. C. SMITH,
Commissioner of Docks.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To Eliminate the High Notes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial article entitled "The National Air," it is surprising that a suggestion has not been made to eliminate the objectionable high notes in the "Star-Spangled Banner." This could very easily be done without materially altering that beautiful melody. For instance, suppose the melody were written in the key of C. The high part commences on the note E. It could just as well commence a third below the original air on the note C and continue for only three bars, where it would return to the original melody. The word "free" at the end of the first verse could be sung on the note E instead of G. If these slight changes were made the song would be singable for everybody, and there would be no longer any danger that a new national anthem might be substituted. By all means, let us keep the "Star-Spangled Banner" with its inspiring words, for it is enshrined in our hearts. JOHN H. TAYLOR.

New York, July 17, 1916.

Don'ts for Future Plattsburg Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I offer some suggestions which, if followed, will be of advantage to the men who expect to attend training camps?

Wear uniform to camp, as no other suit is of the slightest use and is only a burden and a care. On no account wear a straw hat. It is a nuisance and will probably be broken or lost. Do not take a civilian overcoat. Take only hand baggage. Trunks, if taken, have to be stored, which means work and trouble for all concerned. With eight men in a tent about fifteen feet square there is very little room for personal property, so the less you have the better. Do not take golf clubs, tennis racquets, fishing rods, baseball bats, or musical instruments.

I have been to two camps here and part of a third and have seen the workings from private to Quartermaster's Department, and make these suggestions because I know the tendency is to take many things of no possible use. A. R. M.

Plattsburg, N. Y., [illegible] 6, 1916.

A Discriminating Shark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in your issue of the 19th says that "it is a well-established fact that so amazingly keen is the shark's sense of smell that he can detect the presence of a human body in the water at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, and is able accurately to sense the direction in which the prey is to be found."

It is no unusual occurrence on a hot Sunday to have 25,000 bathers at Coney Island, and the shark that went ten miles up the little obscure creek at Matawan must have had his muffler on when he passed that shore resort. H. H.

Brooklyn, July 19, 1916.

First Electric Message.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would correct one statement in Mr. Semmes's letter of July 13 as to Baltimore's fame, which you published yesterday. The "historic" first message sent by electricity was from Washington to Baltimore, on May 24, 1844, not 1847 or 1848. This fact is recorded in the journal kept by my father, Alfred Vail, who was in charge of the instrument which recorded this message, the original tape record being in the rooms of the Historial Society at Hartford, Conn.

J. C. VAIL.

Morristown, N. J., July 18, 1916.

TEACHING THE WAR'S BLIND.

How They Are Being Instructed to Become Self-Supporting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Reuilly Hospital has been opened by the French Government near the Vincennes of Paris to accommodate as many as possible of France's ever-increasing number of blinded soldiers. A blinded mechanic was teaching a blinded soldier there, several weeks ago, to mount a tire on an automobile rim.

"Do you see?" asked the blind instructor.

"Certainly I see," the blind pupil answered proudly.

So interested were both in the lesson that neither was conscious of the pathetic irony of their words.

Very few blinded soldiers are seen in the streets of Paris nowadays. The fortunate ones are learning trades not requiring sight in the French Government's available institutions. The rest, helpless and despondent, sometimes even to the verge of suicide, are being cared for in the homes of friends and relatives. Whenever one of these blind men appears in the street he is saluted by almost every pedestrian. This custom, too, though beautiful, is pathetic, since the objects of the honor cannot of course perceive the mark of respect which is being paid to them.

The newly organized Reuilly Hospital accommodates about 250. Quinze-Vingts (founded in 1260 for the blind poor of Paris by the French King Louis, who was called "saint" because of his many good works) is said to accommodate about a score. A limited number are being cared for by the institution of Valentin Hady in the Boulevard des Invalides. The French "Lighthouse," which is conducted by Miss Winifred Holt, is also rendering splendid service.

Outside of Paris, hospitals for the blind, and particularly convalescent homes, are greatly needed. An institution at Montpellier, for example, is said to provide for only about thirty. At Lyons, Bayonne, and Bordeaux a few institutions for the care and training of the blinded soldiers of those localities are only now being completed. Institutions for the local battle-blinded at Toulouse, Clermont-Ferrand, Chartres, Angers, Nantes, and other cities are desired. Although there are many blinded soldiers in the Province of Bretagne, no adequate institutions have yet been provided for them.

We Americans who want to do good should also realize that not only more hospitals and training schools for the blinded allied soldiers must be established, but also employment agencies, workshops, and salesrooms. None of the Governments at present has been able to develop these latter features of the work. Most instructors in French blind hospitals are themselves blind. Blind instructors understand best the difficulties and problems of their blinded students. The blinded pupils also are encouraged by reasoning that difficulties which the instructor has overcome they can overcome also. At St. Dunstan's, near London, a hearty, cheery, optimistic spirit and manner are especially encouraged among both the blinded and their instructors.

The blinded allied soldiers show a really remarkable degree of enterprise. One blinded English private, for example, has become an expert professional diver, and took an active part in the salving of a vessel which had been sunk by a German submarine in twelve fathoms of water off Folkestone. A Lance Corporal of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was blinded by shrapnel at Ypres, is now earning 35s a week by making wicker baskets and selling them in a small shop in a London suburb.

A remarkable accident causing blindness recently occurred to Captain B. of the Royal Flying Corps. He had ascended in his aeroplane to a height of 1,000 feet on an unusually windy day, when his engine failed completely. With great coolness, he unstrapped himself so that he would fall clear from his machine. When about 100 feet from the ground he was thrown by the wind against the aeroplane's screen, which, in breaking, destroyed his sight. The 1,000-foot fall in no other way harmed him.

Prominent French Government officials recently showed their appreciation of the aid which the B. F. B. Fund is seeking to give to the allied blind by forming a French B. F. B. Committee, which held its first meeting on July 1 at 26 Avenue Raphael, Paris, and sent a cable message of thanks and praise to the fund's Executive Committee in America.

Almost all of France's battle-blinded soldiers in hospitals and training schools continue to wear their uniforms. On many of the uniforms medals for bravery have been pinned. At Reuilly itself most of the

DENIES CITY FAVORS GO TO W. H. REYNOLDS

Treated Rigorously Because Known to be a Friend of Mine, Mayor Says.

PRENDERGAST DEFENDS RAE

Controller Gives Detailed History of South Brooklyn Appraisal Proceedings.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast replied yesterday to the statement issued by William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, that Controller Prendergast had appointed William P. Rae, a real estate expert sometimes employed by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, to appraise for the city property owned by the ex-Senator in the Erie Basin, which the city sought to acquire in connection with the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad.

The intimation that Rae, in appraising for the city, put too high a value on the property, was answered by a description of the city's uniform method of fixing a price on property. The city, after getting figures on the value of property from its own appraisers, agrees with the owner on an option price, and, after obtaining the option, proceeds to condemn. An agreement is made between the city and the owner that, if the option price is the lower, the city gets the property at that figure; and, that, if the condemnation price is the lower, the city gets it at the condemnation price. Mayor Mitchel's statement on the subject was as follows:

"I don't know when Reynolds acquired the land, and I don't know anything about his personal business. Rae was appointed by the Controller, and I have been given to understand and believe that he is a very competent man. I am tired of having irresponsible men like Bullock make these statements. Reynolds has been treated more rigorously in the city departments, because he was known to be a friend of mine, than has any other man doing business with the city."

Matter of Municipal Policy.

Controller Prendergast said that the story of the proposal to acquire property for the South Brooklyn-Marginal Railroad had been told so often that it was strange it should become necessary to repeat the facts. He continued:

"Of course it would not be necessary if William Bullock did not have to make some pretense of earning the money paid to him by people whose sole purpose is to attack and injure the city administration. Every one knows the motives of this man and his backers, and it is perfectly proper to cite the motive in replying to this latest story which is being retailed.

"The idea of acquiring this classification yard property was a matter of municipal policy. It was very strongly urged by Mayor Gaynor and Mayor Mitchel as a start upon the proposed South Brooklyn improvement. In May, 1913, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by resolution decided to acquire the property, and it was provided in the resolution that title would vest in the city when the Commissioners to be appointed to condemn the property filed their oaths of office.

"Some weeks after this action was taken Deputy Controller Mathewson, now President of the Borough of the Bronx, told me he had received information which indicated that Senator Reynolds, who every one knows was the owner of the property or at least controlled it, was seeking to establish a very high figure of valuation for it. The people who gave Mr. Matthewson this information were brought to me and said that in the proceeding before the State Board of Assessors for a State canal terminal, Senator Reynolds and those associated with him were setting up tremendous values; that if these values were accepted by the State Board they would be a basis for valuation of property to be taken for the classification yard by the city."

Gaynor Opposed Any Delay.

Mr. Prendergast said he proposed to the Port and Terminal Committee that action be deferred and had a resolution placed on the calendar of the Port and Terminal Committee to that effect. Mayor Gaynor opposed any delay, promising that, if the resolution were not pressed, he would see that the Commissioners did not file their oaths of office until some plan had been adopted for fixing the value of the property. Mr. Prendergast agreed to withdraw and the question went to a vote. Mr. McAneny and Mr. Cromwell voting for the delay and the other members of the Board of Estimate voting against delay. Mayor Mitchel was not at that time a member of the Board of Estimate. Mr. Prendergast's statement continues:

"The day following, Senator Reynolds came to see me and said he thought an entirely unfair impression had been given to the public by my action—that he wanted nothing more for the property than it was worth, and that he was willing to accept such valuation as the Department of Finance placed upon it. He also agreed to give the city an option at a price to be agreed upon and that independent appraisals should be made. These appraisals were made independently and the average fixed by them was $1.30 per square foot. The price we agreed upon with Senator Reynolds was $1.30 per square foot. Under the terms of the option which was accepted the following August by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the city would never have to pay more than $1.50 per square foot.

"If the commissioners in condemnation should award a less price than $1.30, the city would get the benefit of the reduction. This is a very important point and no attention is called to it in the story I saw published this morning as coming from the Tammany Bureau of Inquiry."

City's Interests Protected.

Controller Prendergast said he retained Mr. Rae because he had done considerable business for the Department of Finance. As to Bullock's statement that Rae had been an appraiser for ex-Senator Reynolds, Controller Prendergast said it would be impossible to find a Brooklyn appraiser competent to do the work who had not at some time or other made appraisals for the real estate interests of Brooklyn, for the Realty Associates, for ex-Senator Reynolds, or for other interests which had figured largely in Brooklyn's real estate development. Controller Prendergast continued:

"I consider that the city's interests were thoroughly protected when we had two appraisals—one made by a man not generally concerned in Brooklyn matters. The fact that Mr. Rae later appeared as a witness for Senator Reynolds is something over which neither this department nor any official can have control, and for which we are not responsible and do not propose to assume any responsibility.

"The fact that the Department of Taxes and Assessments has assessed the property at about 34 cents to those who understand the situation, is not of the slightest significance. There is no relation whatever between assessed valuation and the prices that people demand for their property, especially when they are selling to the city, and the prices fixed in condemnation. This is so well known and understood that argument upon the question is unnecessary.

"What Senator Reynolds paid for the property we did not know, and how could we? But any real estate authority will certify that the valuation of this particular property was greatly enhanced by the State starting the canal terminal and the general improvements going on around it."

Bullock Replies to Mayor.

Director Bullock, in a statement in rebuttal last night, expressed surprise that Mayor Mitchel had made a reply, inasmuch as the Mayor's name had not been mentioned in the original statement of the Bureau of City Inquiry. He said:

"The Mayor says that, notwithstanding the fact that Reynolds was 'a friend of mine,' his dealings with the city have been at 'arm's length.' Fresh facts indicate that Reynolds's dealings with the city have been at short arm's length.

"For example, the first official suggestion that the classification yard site in South Brooklyn be acquired by the city was contained in a report to the Board of Estimate dated March 27, 1911. Yet on March 17, 1911, or ten day's earlier, Charles B. Houston, Reynolds's dummy, took the site by option from the Beard estate. If Reynolds's dealings with the city were 'at arm's length,' Mayor Mitchel possibly may explain this apparent proof of information known to Reynolds in advance of the Board of Estimate itself."

Director Bullock says that Controller Prendergast fails to meet the statements concerning him.

INSPECTS ELLIS ISLAND.

Visit of Densmore Not Connected with Bennet Charges.

John B. Densmore, Solicitor to the Department of Labor and Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor, spent yesterday at Ellis Island inspecting the various departments of the Immigration Bureau. Byron S. Uhl, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, asserted that the visit of Mr. Densmore to Ellis Island had nothing to do with the charges brought by Congressman William S. Bennet against Immigrant Commissioner Frederic C. Howe. So far as he knew no investigation of the Immigration Bureau had been ordered by the Secretary of Labor. Congressman Siegel spent half an hour on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon on one of his regular visits as a member of the Committee on Immigration, Mr. Uhl added.

In reply to the statement of Commissioner Howe published in THE TIMES yesterday that the troubles at Ellis Island originated over his attempt to have the immigrants fed by the Federal Government instead of by private contractors, Houlder Hudgins, the present holder of the commissary contract, which expires Aug. 31, gave out the following statement:

"Any consideration of the Congressional inquiry into domiciliary conditions at Ellis Island, based upon the idea that the inquiry results from contention over the food contract, is erroneous. Such a theory must presuppose a desire on my part to continue the Ellis Island commissary under the contract system, when the fact is that I am here as an accommodation to the Government, and much against my inclination, as I wrote the Secretary of Labor a few days ago. No contingency suggests itself to my mind which would induce me to remain at Ellis Island beyond the reasonable period required for the Government to choose my successor and to enable me to close my accounts. I have made this as plain as language permits ever since the question came up; hence the presumption that Congressman Bennet or any other person has any interest in blocking the plan to communize the Ellis Island commissary is without any basis of fact whatsoever.

"My whole interest is to dispose of a costly plant, which my successor will be required to purchase, and to conclude an undertaking w ith the Government which has been carried out honorably and in good faith. As the Commissioner of Immigration has an important role of the disposal of this property, and as Commissioner Howe went out of his way to assail my integrity by suggesting that I had inspired the action of Congress for my personal benefit, I wrote Secretary Wilson, requesting that another official be designated to transact this and other important business with me in connection with the transfer. That is the extent of my personal interest. With the charges made by members of Congress against the administration of Commissioner Howe, I am not concerned except as a citizen. The investigation by Congress doubtless will establish the facts through an examination of Government employes, missionaries, and the records of the station."

Mr. Hudgins, who is the sole representative of the firm of Hudgins & Dumas, commissary contractors to Ellis Island for the last six years, and three years previously, sent a letter on Saturday to Secretary of Labor Wilson requesting that some other official might be designated for him to deal with until the contract expired, as he could not get on with Commissioner Howe. It is considered probable that Mr. Densmore's visit to the Immigration Bureau yesterday was in connection with this letter.

MISS MASARYK IS SAFE.

Held in Vienna, but Receiving Every Comfort.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The appeal made by American women through the Department of State to the Austrian Government in behalf of Miss Alice G. Masaryk, a Bohemian girl who was formerly a Chicago settlement worker, and who, it was feared, was in danger of execution, has been successful. A cablegram to the State Department from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, received today, brought the information that there is no danger that Miss Masaryk will be executed. The message says Miss Masaryk is being detained there on a charge of having tried to get her father out of Austria, and that every comfort is accorded to her.

Many prominent American women appealed to the State Department in her behalf. Among them were Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement; Mrs. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, and Miss Emily Balch.

Miss Masaryk's father had been in this country as exchange lecturer in the University of Chicago under the Charles R. Crane Foundation. Professor Masaryk championed the smaller Balkan nations, and as a member of Parliament in Vienna advocated the cause of Bosnia and Serbia.

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English 1	74	Drawing	60
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Elementary French	77	Latin Grammar	76
Intermediate French	62	Latin Composition	90

Applications will be received up to Sept. 1st for a course of lectures on **Concentration** to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. These lectures will be of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

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NEWSPAPERS FOR THE FRONT.

Soldiers on duty should not be deprived of their favorite newspaper. The New York Times. It will be sent to the border, daily and Sunday, to any point, for 75 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

JEWISH COMMITTEE GOING TO WAR ZONE

Five Leaders in Relief Work Will Study Conditions on the Eastern Front.

HEADED BY DR. J. L. MAGNES

More Than $4,000,000 Already Distributed Among Jewish Sufferers and Refugees.

Following an appropriation of $400,000 for Jewish relief in Russia, the Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish Relief Funds in America, which has distributed a total of more than $4,000,000, announced yesterday that a committee of five is to be sent abroad shortly to study conditions in the warring countries on the eastern front and investigate the methods employed in the distribution of the relief funds. The committee will be headed by the Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the Kehillah and long prominent in educational and philanthropic work here. He will be the first to leave and will probably sail within a week. The names of the other members have not been announced.

The joint committee is made up of representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee, which consists of such men as Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, Leon Sanders, Louis Marshall, Dr. Magnes, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee.

The duty of the committee, it is said, will be to install new distributing methods wherever such are needed. The Joint Committee seeks personal assurance that every effort is being made to take succor to every needy Jew no matter how remote the village in which he lives or how inaccessible the place to which he has been forced to flee. Dr. Magnes and his associates, it is expected, will devote most of their time to work in Poland and Galicia, where the suffering has been intense. They will also make careful observations of relief work in Lithuania.

The committee will devote part of its time to a study of the sanitary measures employed to preserve the health of Jewish populations. In war-swept territory this is regarded nearly as important as the giving of assistance to the suffering. In Petrograd alone forty medical divisions with a staff of 140 persons were organized within a year.

The committee will also investigate juvenile work, special attention being given to sheltering and preserving the health of children, particularly those who have been orphaned by the war. It will also study the relief given through savings societies the communal bank has fathered, and take up the bestowal of gifts that were made for special purposes or designated for the relief of some family or individual.

$30,000,000 A DAY NOT ALL FOR WAR

Chancellor of Exchequer Explains Outlay—$400,000,000 a Year for Pensions.

LONDON, July 20.—Explaining the increase in the Government rate of expenditure to £6,000,000 daily, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons today that the figure related to the total outgoings and not only to war expenditure.

The unforeseen and unforeseeable causes which had raised the rate of expenditure, added the Chancellor, were mainly the rate at which American securities had been sold to the Government for the purpose of regulating American exchange and the rate at which advances made to allies and dominions of Great Britain were drawn upon. The concurrence of these two causes had led to the exhaustion of his borrowing powers earlier than was anticipated.

Asked whether the purchase of American securities and loans to allies could rightly be called expenditures, Mr. McKenna answered that he was explaining why his borrowing powers had been exhausted earlier than he anticipated. He had exercised those powers to meet the issues.

As to whether that could possibly be considered expenditure he was not immediately concerned. He had to meet the issues and accordingly to borrow the means. He sincerely hoped that the expenditure would revert to what he preferred to regard as the normal.

Later Mr. McKenna told a deputation that the Government was now spending at the rate of £80,000,000 a year on pensions and allowances, and that the amount was growing every week.

Flannery-Mangold.

Miss Marguerite Mangold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Mangold of Flushing, L. I., and William F. Flannery of Bayside were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Father McGoldrick officiating. The bride has been ill and arose from a sick bed to be married. She was educated at the Dominican Convent in Flushing.

Weds a Cuban Planter.

Julian Cendoya of Santiago, Cuba, a wealthy sugar planter, and Miss Mary Lane of 155 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn, the Rev. James Woods officiating. Mr. Cendoya is 51 years old and his bride is 30. She is a sister of his first wife, who died two years ago.

Jones-Stancliffe Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. David G. Stancliffe of Louisville, Ky., and New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lebella Fisher Stancliffe, to George O. Jones of 621 Fifth Avenue. Miss Stancliffe comes from an old Kentucky family and is at present living with her aunt at 532 West 111th Street. Mr. Jones is a wealthy tobacco importer and Vice President of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, Inc. He is a son of Mrs. M. I. Jones of Durham, N. C., and a nephew of W. L. Walker of this city. The wedding will take place in November.

THEATRE BUILDING DELAYED

Disagreement Over Modification of Code Regarding Areaways.

Work on the construction of a number of theatres, several of them in the Times Square district, has been delayed by a disagreement over the advisability of amending the theatre building ordinance in regard to the number and nature of areaways about playhouses. An amendment has passed the Board of Aldermen and is before Mayor Mitchel for his signature permitting the elimination of the rear court and the substitution of corridors or passageways not less than ten feet high nor eight feet wide for the open courts on two sides. As the ordinance now stands, a theatre having a capacity of 300 or more persons must have an open court on each of its four sides.

A theatre seating less than 300 persons does not have to be surrounded by open courts and, consequently, several playhouses of the bandbox type were constructed with seating capacities of 299 persons to obviate the expense of courts on sides and at the rear. A court open to the sky ten feet wide is required for theatres seating 1,000, twelve feet for theatres seating 1,800, and fourteen feet for theatres seating more than the latter number. An eight-feet corridor for theatres accommodating 700 persons, with an increase of one foot for each additional 500, is proposed by the amendment.

For a number of years theatre architects and builders have been agitating a modification of the code on the grounds that so much open space about theatres was useless and that the present ordinance was archaic. The amendment was drawn by Rudolph Miller, Chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals in Building Matters.

Those who oppose the modification, among them Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and John Kenlon, Chief of the Fire Department, point out that a corridor would act as a smoke pocket through which the audience would have to rush, while the elimination of the rear court would handicap the work of the firemen, who are instructed not to run into an emerging audience but to attack the flames from the rear of a burning theatre, throwing a wall of water between the stage and the auditorium, and that without a rear court the danger of actors and others on the stage would be heightened.

MRS. MARIA R. COOK'S WILL.

Sister of Col. Edward M. Knox Left More Than $100,000.

The will of Mrs. Maria Rice Cook, which disposes of an estate of more than $100,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate includes a number of shares of stock of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, which are left to the decedent's grandson, Edward Knox Cook, Jr., of 472 West End Avenue, to be held in trust until he is 25, when he gets the stock absolutely. The income is to be used for his maintenance and education.

Mrs. Cook, who was a sister of the late Colonel Edward M. Knox, left smaller bequests to her son, Edward Knox Cook, and daughter, Mrs. Florence Cook Bronson, and to Mrs. Bronson's two sons, Tyler and Frederick. She appointed that Mrs. Bronson be able to provide generously for the children. Mrs. Bronson was the chief legatee under the will of Colonel Knox.

SHARK SWAMPS BOAT.

But Fishermen Take Eight After Two-Hour Battle Off Sandy Hook.

A female shark, measuring eight feet in length, and seven baby sharks were captured in the Channel in Sandy Hook Bay between Atlantic Highlands and Belford yesterday morning by Captain Paul Turner of Belford and a crew of two men, Arthur Glass and Herbert Maxson. Captain Turner said that the female shark, which is classed as a diamond-tooth man-eater, was caught in the pound nets.

The attention of Captain Turner and other fishermen was attracted when fully a quarter of a mile distant from the nets by occasional sprays of water being hurled into the air, caused by the lashing of the huge tail of the monster, and several boats started for the nets. When the men arrived at the scene they threw out snark hoops, which the huge fish bit on. With boathooks and oars the men battled with the fish for fully two hours before it was finally killed.

Before being captured the man-eater knocked one end out of one of the fishing smacks, throwing the men in the water, which was hauled aboard Captain Turner's boat immediately.

In the pounds with the big fish were the seven young sharks, and these were captured alive. They were brought ashore at Atlantic Highlands and put on exhibition in a large tank, but died soon after being caged.

This is the second man-eater that has been caught in Sandy Hook Bay in the last two days. Wednesday morning Captain Albert Runyon of Belford caught a shark, measuring about eight or nine feet, in Ambrose Channel.

Many shark hunters continued the search along the Jersey coast yesterday but only one other shark was caught, a small one weighing twenty-five pounds. Edward F. Heckel of Bloomfield, N. J., got it off the fishing banks with the aid of two companions.

Captains of incoming steamships continued yesterday to report sighting an unusual number of sharks in the Atlantic this side of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Captain Polhemus of the Greek steamship Themistocles said yesterday he sighted large sharks from 250 miles east of Nantucket right up to Fire Island Lightship. It is probable, he said, that the man-eating sharks which entered Matawan Creek and killed the boy and the man who went to rescue him, came from mid-ocean and not from West Indian waters.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 20.—Two good-sized sharks were captured near Hog Island, at the entrance to Bristol Harbor, today. George H. Bush and his sons, who were trailing for squeteague, got one. The line was out astern of the boat when the shark, which was about four feet in length, was hooked. It was killed and taken to the Church Street wharf, Bristol, where it was viewed by many people.

Members of the Knight family, who live on Hog Island, reported today that a shark measuring six feet in length was captured by George Foster in the eel grass at the entrance to Hog Island Cove, on the north side of the island. The big fish was killed after several hours' work. It had got in shoal water and was unable to escape.

It was brought to Bristol this afternoon.

BOSTON, July 20.—A shark of the blue nose species, six and one-half feet in length and weighing 350 pounds, was captured alive off Nahant today after a hard fight by three Boston fishermen and was towed here. The capture was effected by means of a lasso cast over the shark's snout as it rose to the surface of the water.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN	BRONX
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street	Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.	BROOKLYN
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.	Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.	Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.	Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.	
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.	

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

LAUTERBACH FACES SUIT FOR $150,000

Husband and Wife May Demand That Sum on "Moral and Legal Obligation."

GOT $100,000 FROM HIM

Lawyer Has Them Summoned to Court on a Charge of Annoying Him.

Edward Lauterbach, formerly attorney for David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," will be made the defendant in a suit for $150,000 to be brought by E. A. Leet of 606 West 114th Street for certain "moral and legal obligation" contracted more than seventeen years ago. Since that time, Leet said last night, his sole source of support has been payments made regularly to him by Lauterbach. The lawyer denied that he had any basis for his claim.

The case was brought to public notice yesterday when Leet and his wife appeared in the West Side Court before Magistrate Nolan to answer to a charge of annoying Lauterbach in the street. The lawyer said they were continually accosting him in person and over the telephone and asked that the court restrain them. The Magistrate told the Leets that if they had any claim against Lauterbach they should bring a civil suit, and adjourned the case until Aug. 9. The couple then announced their intention of suing.

Bennett E. Siegelstein, the Leets' attorney, said last night that the action would be based on an old claim of the Leets' against Lauterbach.

"About seventeen years ago," he said, "Mr. Lauterbach became acquainted with Mrs. Leet, and the suit will be based on an agreement made at that time. Further than this I cannot explain."

He added, however, that the obligation involved an amount of $250,000, of which $100,000 had already been paid.

About eighteen years ago, the Leets said, when asked about their relations with Lauterbach, they came to New York with letters of introduction to the lawyer. Leet first gained his confidence and then introduced him to Mrs. Leet, and the three became friendly. Lauterbach obtained work for Leet with an insurance company in Cincinnati, and the couple moved there for a time.

Because of his wife's health, Leet said, he was compelled to return to New York, and they resumed their friendship with Lauterbach. Leet was again without employment, and Lauterbach gave the two various sums of money to aid in their support. It was not long after their return from Cincinnati that the obligation for their lifelong support was contracted, Leet said. He refused, however, to explain the nature of the obligation, saying that the information would have to come when the suit is begun.

About two years ago the Leets were living at the Hotel Cumberland when the payments suddenly stopped, and they were compelled to move into more modest quarters. Later Lauterbach renewed his payments. Leet said, but recently they were again stopped. Since then they have been in actual want and so made an effort to get money again from the lawyer. The only place Leet could see him, he said, was at Broadway and 106th Street, and there he has been in the habit of meeting Lauterbach on his way to business.

Lauterbach, who lives at 301 West 106th Street, said last night that the Leets had no claim whatever against him, and characterized as false their statement about the existance of an obligation. He admitted that he had been making payments to the Leets for some time, but said he would not renew them.

BRITISH BUSINESS MEN DEMAND PROHIBITION

Draw Up Memorial to Parliament to Stop All Traffic in Liquor Until the War Ends.

LONDON, July 20.—There is accumulating evidence that the consumption of alcohol, despite the efforts of the Board of Liquor Control, has diminished but little, if at all, and that it is still seriously affecting national efficiency, both in war work and in other vital industries.

As a result there has been a greatly increased demand for prohibition. The most striking manifestation in this respect is the formation of the "Strength of Britain" movement, which was organized by business men who heretofore have not been connected with temperance work. They will soon present to Parliament a memorial demanding a suspension of the liquor traffic during the war, on the ground of national duty to Great Britain's allies, to the army and the fleet, and the conserving of the strength of the nation for present dangers and future needs.

The signatories to the memorial include representatives of the Order of Merit, the Privy Council, Parliament, the army and navy, universities, great ship building companies, munition workers and large business firms, men eminent in science and art, and other leading citizens in all parts of the country.

JOHN D.'S FORTUNE STORY.

Cleveland Officials Know Nothing About Alleged Billion-Dollar List.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Cleveland was interested today in a report from New York that an official balance sheet had been drawn up here which showed that John D. Rockefeller was worth a round billion of dollars.

County Auditor Zangerle said he had no knowledge of any such statement, and that it would not be competent evidence in the case long pending before the Federal Court by which the county officials hope to collect taxes on a third of a billion. "That case deals with Mr. Rockefeller's personal property several years ago," he said.

William Agnew and John D. Fackler, Tax Commissioners at the time the suit to collect on Mr. Rockefeller's property was filed in 1914, also said they knew nothing about the alleged balance sheet. Said Mr. Agnew:

"We listed what we knew Mr. Rockefeller had at that time. His attorneys denied our rright to list anything, and we did not contend our list was complete. Anyway, the question of amount was not the issue, but whether by reason of his residence here we could collect anything."

DU PONT TRIAL NEARS END.

J. G. Johnson Denounces Deal Charged to Powder Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20.—John G. Johnson, chief of counsel for the minority stockholders, closed his argument today in the action involving the $56,000,000 deal in du Pont Powder securities.

Pierre I. du Pont, Mr. Johnson said, engineered the purchase of T. Coleman du Pont's stock by the hastily organized du Pont Securities Company, when, solely through his connection with the powder company, he knew it would rise tremendously in value. The offer of the same stock to the du Pont Company was refused by the Finance Committee and the Board of Directors, Mr. Johnson continued, while between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000 in idle cash lay in the corporation's account in various banks.

"Pierre du Pont," said Mr. Johnson, "with six other officers of the company, first obtained possession of this stock after it had been refused for no adequate legal or moral reason by the Board of Directors. Then he summoned a few other members of the Board of Directors, men who were under large salaries, and presented to them blocks of 250 shares of stock.

"These men," Mr. Johnson said, "played with marked cards. They were blinded by the gigantic fortunes before them."

INSURANCE STRIKE THREAT.

Prudential Agents Say They'll Quit if Some Are Dismissed.

At a meeting of 400 New York and New Jersey agents of the Prudential held last night at Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, Brooklyn, a strike involving 6,000 agents in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, and Chicago was threatened.

The agents have heard rumors that some of them would be discharged on Monday, and they plan a walk-out if the rumors prove true.

The agents' organization is called the Insurance Men's Mutual and Protective Association. Twelve speakers were present last night. Harry Lumpkin, who acted as Chairman, announced that telegrams had been sent to the organizations in other cities asking their cooperation, and that a big meeting was being held in Philadelphia. A committee was appointed to lay the claims of the organization before the Superintendents of Insurance of New York and New Jersey.

The Prudential Company issued a statement on Tuesday saying it had no fear of a general strike of agents, as only a few hundred men at the most were affected. The statement said that salaries had been raised, not lowered, in the past few years.

C.H. BRADLEY DIES SUDDENLY

Father of Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Thaw Stricken with Heart Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—Charles H. Bradley, 57 years old, prominent until fifteen years ago in the steel business as a member of Bradley & Sons of Pittsburgh, died suddenly here today of heart disease. He was the father of Mrs. A. J. Drexel-Biddle of Philadelphia and of Mrs. William Thaw 3d of Easthampton, L. I.

Obituary Notes.

Count LOUIS DOUGLAS, Grand Marshal of Sweden, died yesterday at Lysekil Baths, in that country, according to a cable received from Stockholm. He was also Chief of the Swedish Court.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, a clerk in the County Register's Office for thirty-five years, died on Wednesday at his home, 33 Grove Street, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARGARETTA TAYLOR, widow of Bloomer Horton of Montclair, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there, in her eighty-third year. She was a daughter of Major Nathaniel Dod, one of the pioneer settlers of Elizabeth.

WASHINGTON ILES, Jr., one of the largest land owners in Illinois, died on Wednesday at his home in Springfield, Ill., in his eighty-fourth year.

CHARLES S. BIRD of East Orange, N. J., died last Saturday at his home there, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. SARAH HARRIS BIRD, a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., all her life, died yesterday at her home there, in her seventy-fifth year.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, formerly a resident of Dover, N. J., died on Wednesday in a Philadelphia hospital. He was a son of the late Leopold Bierwirth, a mining engineer of Dover, N. J.

Mrs. NANCY BRYAN, one of the oldest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sparta, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there, in her eighty-seventh year.

JAMES A. PATERSON, a retired business man of Perth Amboy, N. J., died on Wednesday afternoon at his home there, in his seventy-first year.

FREDERICK HILFERS, a veteran of the Prussian-Hanoverian war, died yesterday morning at Freehold, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. DUNNING, an active Presbyterian minister for twenty-eight years before he retired in 1895, died yesterday in his home, 119 Frelinghuysen Road, Tompkinsville, S. I., in his seventy-seventh year. He was a graduate of Williams College and the Union Theological Seminary.

CHARLES W. MOODY, a veteran of the civil war, who assisted in placing the armor on the Monitor, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elmer Kennerson, in New London, Conn., in his eighty-seventh year.

HENRY A. LELAND, formerly a commission merchant in Chicago and once a resident of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Haddonfield, N. J., in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. HETTY PHILLIPS, who was formerly said to be wealthy, was found dead yesterday in her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her seventy-first year.

WALTER HENRY DOWNS, 58 years old, for many years a resident of Philadelphia, died at the Huntington, L. I., Hospital on Wednesday. He lived in Lloyd Spring Harbor and left a wife and a daughter, Mrs. George Keane.

PHILIP PETER CHRIST, an engineer for the Isman Marble Works at Edgewater, N. J., and a member of General Sherman Council No. 368, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion of Corona, died in the German Hospital on Tuesday, aged 51 years. He lived at 1,442 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. MARTHA ROBERTSON BRASH SHEPHERD, wife of William Coulson Shepherd, died yesterday at her home, 524 Ocean View Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., in her fifty-second year. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and for many years had been a resident of Brooklyn.

Mrs. NANCY M. TAYLOR, widow of Richard Taylor, an engineer, died on Tuesday—her seventy-fourth birthday—at her home, 287 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. A son, William R. Taylor, and three daughters survive her.

CHARLES DANIEL VOGELEY, a plate glass manufacturer of Trenton and senior member of the firm of Vogeley & Lackman, died at his home, 1,512 President Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Vogeley was born in Brooklyn forty-eight years ago and came of French ancestry. He is survived by his wife, four sons, and two daughters.

WILLIAM FERRIS, for more than twenty years employed in the County Clerk's office, died on Wednesday at his home, 908 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, in his thirty-seventh year. His father was a member of the Board of Education and a Democratic leader in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Brooklyn.

LESTER ROBERTS KENT, a member of the firm of Thompson & Kent, manufacturers of men's and women's wearing apparel, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,198 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Kent was born in that borough and was an active member of the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Association and President of the Nautilus Yacht Club. He left a widow and a daughter.

ADAM SCHNEIDER, an undertaker in business at 833 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and formerly a manufacturer of solid rubber tires for vehicles, died on Monday. He was 37 years old and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Miss ANNIE HARFORD WENTWORTH, for forty-five years a teacher in the public schools and long attached to Public School 91, Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 275 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Miss Wentworth was a daughter of the late Colonel Obed Foss Wentworth, and during her long residence in Brooklyn was active in the work of All Souls' Universalist Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIS, who retired two years ago after being with The Brooklyn Daily Eagle for thirty-eight years, died yesterday at East Moriches, L. I., in his eighty-second year. Mr. Willis was born in this city and during the civil was he served with the Seventy-first New York State Militia, Company D.

W. H. WOOD DEAD IN GAS-FILLED ROOM

Wife and Partner Finds Politician Overcome on Return to Their Home.

PLANNED TOUR FOR WILSON

Active Democrat Was to Have Made Arrangements with Chairman McCormick Yesterday.

Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood, a lawyer of the firm of Wood & Wood, 2 Rector Street, smelled gas when she entered her apartment on the ground floor of the West View Apartment House at 350 West Seventy-first Street at 6:10 o'clock last night, and went to the bathroom, where she found her husband and law partner, William H. Wood, on the floor unconscious from gas which was flowing from a burner in the room. Dr. Miller of Polyclinic Hospital was called and found that Mr. Wood had been dead an hour.

The police reported it a suicide, although Mrs. Wood believed that her husband, who had been in ill-health, had fallen to the floor after trying to light the burner, which is used for cooking food for five Pomeranian dogs. Coroner Feinburg took the view that it was probably an accident and gave permission for the burial of the body.

Mr. Wood, who has been active in Democratic politics for years, had left the law office yesterday. Mrs. Wood said, to go to the Hotel Belmont to see Chairman Vance McCormick of the National Democratic Committee and Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee regarding a speech-making tour of New England which he proposed to make in behalf of President Wilson. Mr. McCormick said last night that he had not seen Mr. Wood and did not know him. Mr. Harris was not at the Belmont.

Mr. Wood was born in Stamford, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Dec. 31, 1855. He was admitted to the bar in that county in 1879. He was appointed clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County in 1884, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in 1886, Supervisor of the Town of Fishkill in 1888, Chairman of the State Board of Assessors from 1892 to 1895, member of the Board of Education of Poughkeepsie from 1897 to 1902, and Deputy Attorney General of the State from 1903 to 1904.

In 1903 he married Harriet M. Johnston and a little later their law partnership was formed. A branch office was established in Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Wood is a prominent suffragist and is well known in this country and in England. Although her husband was planning to speak for the President, Mrs. Wood had arranged to take a prominent part in the women's movement to elect Mr. Hughes. She intended to tour New York State, speaking for him.

Mr. Wood was a member of the National Democratic Club, the National Arts Club, and the Dutchess Club. The burial will be at Albany.

Dr. William Simon.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Dr. William Simon, Professor of Chemistry at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons and an expert in autochromatic photography, died yesterday at Eaglesmere, Penn., in his seventy-third year. He had the distinction of having taken the first photograph of a rainbow. Dr. Simon was born in Eberstadt, Germany, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Giessen. In 1871 he opened the first chemical laboratory for students in Baltimore and became chemist for the Baltimore Chrome works, retaining this position until 1907. From 1872 to 1902 he was Professor of Chemistry at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and joined the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880.

Julius Sax.

Julius Sax, formerly President of the Nashville Savings Bank of Nashville, Tenn., died on Tuesday at his home, 208 West Eighty-fifth Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Germany, and came to this country at an early age. Mr. Sax settled in Nashville, where he was prominent as a banker when he retired, more than twenty years ago. He came to this city twenty-three years ago, and was an active member of the West End Synagogue, in addition to being interested in Jewish charities. His wife, two sons, and a daughter

FAMINE AND CHOLERA IN TURKEY REVEALED

Conclusions Drawn from Veiled Allusions in Post Card from an American Nurse.

MISSIONARIES SENT AWAY

Details of Deportation and Seizure of Property Given in Bulletin of Foreign Mission Board.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received from a missionary nurse in Turkey a post card which on its face would appear to be a mere word of greeting to friends in America. But actually the post card tells a story of famine and pestilence in that part of Turkey where the nurse, who is an American, is on duty.

The massage written on the post card follows:

"We shall very soon have to test the first part of the twentieth verse of the fifth chapter of Job and still sooner, even now, of the last of Psalm 91:3. What a blessing to have a God who is true and able! Lots of love to you all. Dr. Hamlin's famous mixture in demand here."

The first part of the twentieth verse of the fifth chapter of Job reads: "In famine he shall redeem thee from death."

The last part of the third verse of the ninety-first Psalm follows the expression: "For He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler," and it is added, "And from the noisome pestilence."

The mixture referred to is a medicine used in cholera cases. The Board of Commissioners interprets the reference to the mixture to mean that cholera is raging in that part of Turkey.

The board refers to the message as one "of veiled allusions—veiled to the censor, but clear to us."

The bulletin in which the post card from Turkey is referred to also tells of the seizure of missionary property by the Turks and of the deportation of American missionaries, who had just one day to leave.

"There has been trouble enough," the bulletin says, "for the Christian people of this land (Turkey), as former bulletins have shown but hitherto the missionaries, for the most part, have been left unmolested, and the board's property has been inviolate. Once or twice the Turkish Government has requisitioned buildings, but these have been returned upon protest being made. As for our hospitals, at the outbreak of the war they were freely placed at the service of the Government. But now a heavy blow has fallen. At Marsovan, the largest of all our stations, our entire property has been arbitrarily seized, and the missionaries, after being placed under guard, were ordered to leave within twenty-four hours. The proceedings were conducted in a ruthless manner, the pretext being that the United States and Germany were at war. When this was disproved, military necessity was urged, although there has been no fighting within 150 miles.

"The same program was carried out at Sivas. The missionary forces from these two stations were obliged to retire precipitately to the coast, not being allowed even to list their personal effects left behind. Similarly the five lady missionaries at Mardin were ordered out to Aleppo; but this was more reasonable, as the station is in the path of the Russian armies. We forbear to speak of certain sad happenings at Talas. All this is poor requital for the relief work of our hospitals. Mr. Atkinson alone our doctor has treated 12,000 cases for the Turkish Army. Evidently a new policy toward Americans has been put in force. All the facts have been given to the State Department at Washington. The extent of our loss may be judged from the following statement made by President White of the College at Marsovan:

"'We were obliged to make our last hurried preparations for the road and leave our houses and their contents almost exactly as they stood—houses unsealed, goods unregistered. Our missionary and philanthropic plant, containing nearly thirty-seven acres of land, a fine hospital and dispensary with three buildings, six large College and Girls' School buildings, and the foundations of two more well above the ground, a department for deaf and dumb children, an extensive cabinet shop with wood-working, iron-working rooms and flour mill; thirteen residences and many smaller structures with furniture, appliances, and conveniences appertaining to such institutions; a library of 10,000 volumes, and a museum with 7,000 objects—the whole valued on our last inventory at fully $200,000, besides the personal property of six American families and five other individuals, the whole constituting a precious legacy, founded by our able and devoted missionary predecessors fifty-two or more years ago, administered and enlarged from year to year and now held in sacred trust by ourselves for our board—all this we left committed to a group of Turkish officials. At mid-forenoon May 16 we entered our wagons at the compulsion of the Commandant of Gendarmes and left Marsovan under the escort of an armed guard.'

The State Department in Washington is now in possession of the facts referred to in the statement by Dr. White, and a vigorous protest, it is said, is to be made soon to the Turkish Government.

NEW FEDERAL RESERVE AID.

Postmasters to Pay Checks Where There Are No Member Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The postal service is to be employed in co-operation with the Federal Reserve banking system to collect checks from non-member State banks and remit the proceeds to the various reserve banks. This has been suggested to the Postmaster General by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is a part of the plan by which the twelve reserve banks are to become clearing houses in a country-wide system of check collection.

According to a statement from the Treasury Department tonight, it was an easy matter to start the new system in all places where a national bank or member State bank was situated which could act as the agent of the Federal Reserve bank of its district in making the collections. The only problem was in the case of towns where no member bank existed. In these cases such non-member State banks might refuse to remit to the Federal Reserve bank and require that the checks be cashed over its counter. Consequently it was necessary for the Federal Reserve banks to have some local agency to make collections. To meet this condition, the Federal Reserve Board conceived the idea of authorizing postmasters to receive checks from Federal Reserve banks, present them at the counters of the State banks, collect the currency and remit the proceeds to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district involved, which would bear the expenses of forwarding.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued instructions to postmasters to comply promptly with the requests of the Federal Reserve banks.

It is not expected that it will be necessary to make use of this agency to any great extent.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT'S REBUKE

Archie, a Plattsburg Sergeant, Punishes His Brother Quentin.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 20.—The boys of Company H, fourth training regiment, were lined up in company front for assembly today when the sound of a falling rifle was heard. Top Sergeant Archie Roosevelt turned quickly, but the guilty one had adroitly recovered the weapon.

"Who dropped that piece?" he asked.

"The soldier who did that ought to be sent to the guardhouse."

"I did," a meek voice said. Top Sergeant Roosevelt looked in the direction of the voice and disicovered that Corporal Quentin Roosevelt, another of the four famous sons, was the offender.

"This sort of work must be stopped," Sergeant Roosevelt said. "You will be placed on the blacklist for three days."

Placing a man on the blacklist means that he will be kept in camp during the period of his punishment. Moreover, when he is not busy with the regular routine the offender must do police work, which means picking up refuse from the company street.

The Sixth Regiment was in bed by 9:30 tonight, prepared to go out on the rifle range tomorrow. Officers do not expect as high averages as last month, since the men now have been deprived of instruction practice because of the large number who are to shoot.

Both of the senior regiments had practice hikes today. Members of the First Battalion of the Sixth had the hardest work in the way of a defensive movement to drive off a hostile detachment from the Morrisonville Road. The enemy was encountered in a farmyard and proved superior.

Four members of the State Legislature have addressed a letter to Governor Whitman asking him, in case a special session is called because of the Mexican situation, to hold it subsequent to the end of the July encampment. They are Albram Ellenbogen and Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam County, and Alfred D. Bell and Robert McC. Marsh of New York.

James Lynch and Harry Hawlin, privates in the Quartermaster's Department, and Frederick Knoske, a junk dealer, were arrested today on complaint of Lieutenant Townsend Whelan, who charged them with stealing empty cartridge shells from the ranges. The value of the stolen metal was put at $400.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will arrive here Saturday to visit his sons. General Leonard Wood came here last night.

SOUTHERN FLOODS WILL RAISE PRICES

Big Delay Predicted in the Arrival of Cotton Mills Product.

GREAT SCARCITY OF DUCK

Actual Damage to Buildings and Machinery Increased by Lack of Power and Railroad Crippling.

New Yorkers and other members of the consuming public will help pay the toll taken of Southern cotton mills by the floods in that part of the country, Worth Street wholesale dry goods men said yesterday. Practically every commission house of any size in that part of the city has one or more Southern mill accounts, while some of them sell nothing but the products of the Southern manufacturers.

So serious was the damage to the affected mills, according to information received by the dry goods trade yesterday, that it was said the production of cotton cloths in the gray or unfinished state would be retarded on the average a week for every cotton mill in the South, whether hit by the floods or not. In other words, it is estimated that the quantity of cloths, running into millions of yards, which will be kept out of this market during the next month or so, will be equal to a week's entire production of the Southern mills.

As this production cannot be caught up with, somebody has got to foot the bill, and it was said yesterday that it looked as though the public would do it by paying higher prices for merchandise it will buy over the counter next Spring.

Price Advances Expected.

The bullish effect of the reports of the damage done has already manifested itself in the cloth market here in the unwillingness of some Northern interests to sell certain unfinished cottons at full market prices, which even a week ago, in view of the present quietness in the trade, they would have been glad to accept. While prices on New England cloths in the gray were not actually advanced yesterday, it was plainly evident, merchants said, that advances were looked for.

Much of the cloth that was in work when the floods interrupted operations had been bought by the converting trade for deliveries running well into the Fall. By the time they are delivered, put through the necessary finishing processes, wholesaled, and retailed, Spring will be at hand. On practically all of the unfinished goods made in the South prices are higher than at any other time since 1907, and some of them, principally sheetings, are even higher than in the boom year.

The goods that will be hardest hit by the interruption of manufacturing in the South include printcloths, ginghams, drills, twills, gabardines and other fancy skirtings, shirtings, pajamas and "athletic" underwear fabrics, osnaburgs, and cotton duck. Printcloths and sheetings in the finished state have a variety of uses; drills, among other things, are used for lining shoes. Heavy twills are finished into khaki cloth. Osnaburgs have been used very largely in the manufacture of bags since the war boosted values on burlaps.

New England Searched for Duck.

The setback to the manufacture of duck will be one of the severest blows of all, for, as a result of the heavy demand that has been made on the American mills since the war began both by domestic and foreign buyers, the duck manufacturers, working their plants at capacity, have been at their wits' ends of late to meet the demands made on them by buyers. By no means the smallest buyer in the recent past has been the United States Government. So large a hole have the Government's requirements make in the country's supply of duck that one well-known local firm, finding itself with a large order on its hand and with goods hard to get, searched New England for the merchandise it wanted. The fishing towns of Massachusetts are said to have produced most of the goods found, but in some of the smaller villages the hunt often brought out only one or two rolls.

While in several instances the mills in the South are financed to some extent by their local commission houses, it was not thought yesterday that there would be any direct financial drain on these firms as a result of the destruction or damage in the devastated regions. From news that reached the market direct from the South it was learned that the mills hardest hit were in the western part of North Carolina, near the Catawba, Broad, and Yadkin Rivers. In some cases the mill structures were said to be entirely submerged, while others were flooded to the extent of twelve feet or more.

Considerable damage was also done to cotton and cotton goods stored in mill warehouses, these reports said, as well as to the machinery. It will not be known until the water recedes just how much the machinery was damaged, or if much of it will have to be replaced.

Machinery to be Replaced.

With loom and other machinery builders busier than they have been in years, and with their production, for several months ahead, already under order, the replacing of any machinery that may be required will not be as simple or speedy a matter as it would have been a year or two ago.

Not all of the idle mills were injured directly by the floods, but, according to the information which reached this market, several of them, operating more than 1,000,000 spindles, were forced to stop work by the curtailment of service rendered on certain contracts by the Southern Power Company.

Aside from the direct damage to the mills and to stocks of raw and finished materials in the warehouses, business will be badly hampered by the delay in getting merchandise sent North from mills in the affected districts which were not hurt themselves. This delay will be due to serious washouts and losses of bridges on railroads supplying the mill region.

The delay in the transmission of telegraph and telephone messages, as well as mail, is also hurting business and keeping many local firms with Southern trade connections on the anxious seat. A telegram received by one local concern from Greenville, S. C., yesterday morning, after more or less delay in transmission, said that up to Wednesday no New York mail had been received here Friday or Saturday. Mail from Greenville postmarked Monday and Tuesday, however, was received here yesterday. Greenville is a prominent cotton mill centre.

GROLIER CLUB FILES PLANS.

Structure in East Sixtieth Street Will Cost $60,000.

Plans were filed yesterday by Bertram G. Goodhue, as architect, for the new home of the Grolier Club to be erected on a plot fronting 31 feet at 47 and 49 East Sixtieth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues. The Grolier Club sold its present home at 29 East Thirty-second Street more than a year ago, and when the new building is occupied the old structure will be torn down and the site combined with that of the big loft building on the adjoining Madison Avenue corner. The Grolier Club has occupied the Thirty-second Street house since 1889, but owing to the encroachment of trade in that district sold the property for $57,500 and purchased the new site in the uptown club centre.

The Grolier Club was founded in 1884, and occupied rooms for the first few years in the old Mott Memorial Medical Building, now torn down, at 64 Madison Avenue. Its collections include more than 12,000 volumes and 2,000 prints, many of great value. Edward G. Kennedy is President of the club and Walter Gillis Secretary. The cost of the new clubhouse is placed by the architect at $50,000. It will be a four-story building of simple architecture and will be ready for occupancy in about a year.

EXPORTERS SUPPORT FOREIGN TRADE BILL

Webb Measure to Remove the Anti-Trust Law Barriers Is Urged on Congress.

FORESEE PERIL AFTER WAR

Danger of "Dumping" and Greed for American Gold Reserve Cited in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Passage of Representative Webb's bill to legalize the formation of associations by American exporters for the promotion of the foreign trade of this country, and providing that nothing in the anti-trust laws shall be held to apply to such associations when devoted exclusively to export business, was urged before the House Judiciary Committee today by representatives of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Robert H. Patchin of New York, Secretary of the Council, presented the statement, which was signed by seven leading exporters. It was declared that the legislation was necessary because of the prospect of a postbellum attack by European nations on the unprecedented gold reserve and export trade accumulated by this country during the war.

Mr. Patchin's argument was reinforced by that of H. C. Lewis, speaking for the trade council, and Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Goodwin told the committee that the chamber had overwhelmingly indorsed the Webb bill by a referendum vote. President Rhett of the chamber, he said, could not appear personally in advocacy of the bill because he was cut off in the South by the floods.

The statement and report presented by Secretary Patchin for the National Foreign Trade Council was signed by the following exporters:

John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company; J. A. G. Carson, President of the Carson Naval Stores Company, Savannah, Ga.; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; H. C. Lewis, President of the National Paper and Type Company, New York; W. H. Russe of the Russe & Burgess Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., and Theodore B. Wilcox of the Portland Flour Mills Company, Portland, Ore.

No Idle Men, Says Statement.

"As all bank credits are based on the gold reserve, loans and discounts have increased in proportion," the statement said, "until there exists a structure of credit in domestic as well as foreign commerce, supporting expansion of business so active and diversified that there is not in the United States today a justifiably idle able-bodied man.

"Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is quoted in a prediction that, after the war, 'we will find all Europe, depleted of its gold, staggering under a weight of inflated bank and Government paper, and under the direct stress to rebuild its stock of gold. The point of attack will be our gold reserve. The methods will be every means known to trade and commerce by which merchandise securities and credits can be exchanged for gold.'

"It is pointed out that the present enormous export trade rests largely on an abnormal war demand.

"In the resumption of competition," continues the statement of the council's committee, "Europe's instrument will be co-operative effort, beginning with cartels and trade associations of purchasers, manufacturers, exporters, and bankers, reinforced by Governments, and, unless discussions with which industrial Europe now vibrates shall fail, supplemented by economic alliances succeeding the war alliances now in force. The liberty which rivals and customers of American exporters have enjoyed to co-operate has produced highly organized foreign selling organizations, constituting the apex of a wedge forced by mobilized industrial, transportation, and Governmental resources into foreign markets.

"Continuation of the present condition spells European industrial and Governmental co-operation versus American compelled competition. The natural tendency of American exporters to co-operate is hobbled by doubt as to the legality of such effort under the anti-trust laws."

Seek Right to Co-operate.

The enactment of permissive legislation for co-operation in export trade was urged by the committee for two main purposes: First, to conserve natural resources which, it was declared, are now frequently sold abroad cheaper than at home, because combinations of foreign buyers play one group of American producers against another in successful efforts to depress the price, and, second, to extend the export of manufactured products, thus creating labor for artisans who will presently lose their highly paid overtime employment on munitions.

Aside from giving to the foreigner a better access to American resources than American citizens enjoy, the committee declared that, "whenever the export price of American raw materials is forced below the domestic level, the chances are increased for the European manufactured merchandise derived from such raw material to hold neutral markets against similar American manufactured merchandise."

"The Webb bill," declared the committee of the council, "would open the way for the smaller manufacturers now unable individually to enter foreign trade to find an oversea outlet, stabilizing their operation and acting as a balance wheel to possible periods of domestic depression. Increased output and reduction of overhead expense would tend to reduce unit costs of manufacture, at the same time eliminating destructive competition between Americans in the foreign field, but protecting the public interest by not permitting export combinations to restrain domestic trade."

GERMANY AMASSING GOLD.

Buying Article from the People—Needs Specie After War.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—In order to increase Germany's gold reserve and otherwise to prepare to meet the enormous outflow of species to pay for needed raw materials after the war, the Reichsbank is buying articles of gold from the people and advising them to sell precious stones to dealers in neutral countries in exchange for gold.

As an inducement for the people to part with their gold the Bank is giving to every person selling it over 5 francs' worth a certificate to the effect that their sacrifice was made for the defense and honor of their country.

JERSEY BANKS PROTEST.

Object to New Check Collection Tariff Imposed by Clearing House.

The new check collection charges imposed by the New York Clearing House to go into effect on Aug. 1 have stirred banks in Jersey City and Hoboken to protest. The new rules impose a collection charge of not less than 1½ cents for each item payable on those cities, but not collectible through the Clearing House. There are five banks in New Jersey which are members of the collection department of the Clearing House, and officers of several of the institutions are inclined to favor withdrawal from the association unless the new rule is modified.

According to Edward I. Edwards, Cashier of the First National Bank of Jersey City, the new arrangement penalizes the New Jersey members of the Clearing House by compelling them to impose the charge on customers for the privilege of banking through a Clearing House member. Other New Jersey banks will be able to collect checks drawn on banks in Jersey City and Hoboken for their depositors without charge.

No organized action has been taken as yet, but it was said by some of the bankers interested that if the rule stands the New Jersey banks will not only relinquish their membership in the Clearing House, but solicit New York City accounts for firms receiving items drawn on the Jersey City and Hoboken banks. If this is done the banks across the river will settle their differences in cash.

The Clearing House adopted the rule to conform with the new collection system of the Federal Reserve Bank.

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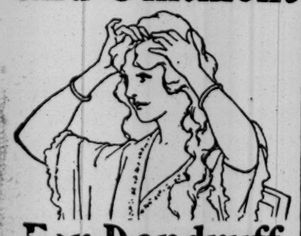

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will thereafter be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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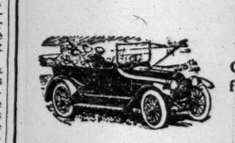

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Tennis, Golf, Bowling Greens.
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Delightful Motor Drives, Garage.
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Royal Muskoka There you will find this Hotel the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything, that makes life worth while. No restrictions entering Canada. Booklet, Royal Muskoka Hotel, P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ontario.

SUMMER CAMPS.
SUMMER CAMP, YANKEE LAKE, N. Y. 1,100 feet elev. Boating, bathing, fishing. Refined surroundings. L. H. PALMER, Mgr.

SAYS ROADS CAN END PANICS IN BUSINESS

Edward N. Hurley Wants Railways to Maintain Foreign Trade Departments.

WOULD BE WORTH MILLIONS

Chairman of Federal Commission Sees Need of Combination to Compete Successfully Abroad.

Panics and periods of business depression in this country would be practically prevented if the railroads of the United States would install and maintain foreign trade departments, in the opinion of Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who yesterday gave details of the workings of the plans by which this could be accomplished. He also explained the chief reason why American manufacturers have difficulty in selling in foreign markets and deprecated the lack of exact knowledge of the Sherman law—the so-called "Anti-Trust Law."

"As a 'safety first' measure against panics and business depressions the installation of foreign trade departments by the railroads could not be beaten," he said yesterday. "It may be a novel idea, but it is one that is fundamentally right and economically correct. Everyone knows that the railroads are one of the surest barometers of this country's prosperity—when they are hauling lots of freight then times are good; when freight is slack and cars are standing idle, then we have thousands of men out of work and times are bad.

"With the factories, packing houses and other forms of industry running full blast along the line of railroad the road is hauling lots of freight and things are booming. So long as these conditions last everyone benefits. The thousands of railroad employes throughout the country are making good money and things are generally prosperous. On the other hand, let those factories shut down, and shortly after there is general suffering.

"Now suppose those factories sold their products in ten or fifteen countries abroad. Say they sold 20 or 30 per cent. abroad, or even more. Then when times were bad at home here, they would still have their foreign business and could be sure of that much, because bad times are seldom universal, and where one country would cease to be a buyer for a time, the other countries would probably take more of our goods. The foreign trade would give stability to our manufactures as well as the railroads.

"It would be worth millions to the roads to have these foreign trade departments. They could send their agents all over the world, each selling the goods of the factories along its own line of road and it would be a splendid business for all concerned.

"Up Against German Government."

"In regard to the difficulty experienced by American manufacturers in selling abroad and the necessity for their combining, the situation is this: For instance, in competing with Germany in South America our manufacturers find they are up against the German Government. The German manufacturers are backed by their Government and are never in competition when selling abroad. The other German industries are like their steel business. At least 95 per cent. of this is controlled by one concern and when Germans bid for contracts abroad they know exactly what to bid and how to get the business. When Americans compete with them it is a case of bidding against one another for the business.

"Now, if the Americans were combined so that they could make a united fight for the business they would have a much better chance. Take, for instance, the motor car business. I know of a case where the makers of electric vehicles wished to combine and form a central Agency in Paris. The matter was thoroughly gone into and would have resulted in success if the various parties to the combination had not been afraid of running afoul of the Sherman law. They would have had one set of overhead expenses to pay instead of six or seven, and would have been able to sell that much more cheaply when in competition with the foreign cars. Their attorneys told them that it would be all right to go ahead and they were ready to do so until they started to borrow the money necessary to put the project through. They went to a bank here in New York and the bankers thought the scheme a good one until they referred it to their attorneys. These gentlemen advised the bank to drop the matter because they were afraid of having trouble by breaking the Sherman law. This is all wrong. The Sherman law does not refer to combinations of trade outside this country. It is only operative here.

"While these firms would be combined in the foreign markets, they would still be in competition here. Any attempt on their part to regulate prices in the United States would be immediately detected, and they could never do it. Their combination in the foreign markets would put them on the same footing as the manufacturers of the other countries, and it would be a question of goods delivered and salesmanship.

Need "Big Guns" to Get Trade.

"Congress has given us all the laws we need for obtaining foreign trade. There is the Federal Reserve act, the Trade Commission and Tariff Commission acts and the Shipping bill. These are all we need. What we must have now are the 'big guns' to get the trade. As things are now, we are arming our manufacturers with 2-inch guns with which to fight the 17-inch guns of the manufacturers of the other nations. Their manufacturers combine in the foreign markets, while ours have to go it alone. Our individual manufacturers face their combinations, nearly always backed by their Governments, and are not strong enough to win in the trade battle. Knowing what I do about our foreign trade, I wonder that we have been able to get any of the world's business.

"I am not against the Sherman law—far from it. It is a protection for the great majority of our manufacturers. When I first went to Washington and became Chairman of the Trade Commission I thought that the Sherman law was holding us back and would have been glad to see it repealed. Now I know better. With a more intimate knowledge of trade conditions I know that it is the salvation of the greater number of our manufacturers. I have found that only about 10 per cent. of them know what their goods really cost. The others are in business on a hit or miss plan and make their prices to meet those in the same line of business. This great majority is inefficient. The 10 per cent., with their intimate, concrete knowledge of their businesses, would have a tremendous advantage if they could combine and fix their prices arbitrarily. The others, working on the 'guess plan,' would not last long in business.

"There is nothing our manufacturers need so much as education. Let them learn their businesses, down to the cost of the most trifling detail, and they will soon be in a position to form combinations for foreign trade and be able to get their share of the world's business."

Mr. Hurley is working on the cost problem of American manufacturers and his commission will soon issue literature on that subject.

Bankrupt Newspaper Is Sold.

PEORIA, Ill., July 20.—The Peoria Transcript, established in 1855 and the only morning paper in Peoria, was sold for $60,000 at a referee in bankruptcy's sale here today in the voluntary bankruptcy action instituted by stockholders of the paper several weeks ago. Attorney George T. Buckingham of Chicago, said to represent the William B. McKinley interests, holders of $46,000 of the paper's stock, was the buyer. Unsecured creditors, it is said, will receive about ten cents on the dollar.

AFTER MARRIAGE PERJURERS

Passaic Recorder Hears "Professionals" Aid Bridal Couples.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 20.—Recorder Costello announced today he would rigidly investigate the report that "professionals" committed perjury almost daily here in the applications for marriage licenses, after he had had before him Charles Furst, 17 years old, of 45 Fourth Street, and Jacob Serafino, 40, an undertaker of Third Street. The Recorder held them for the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury.

The young man applied for a marriage license two weeks ago and gave his age as 22 years. Serafino accompanied him, and said he had known him a long time, and corroborated the lad as to his age. The father of the boy learned of the incident, and made the charge of perjury against his son and the undertaker.

At the Marriage License Bureau it was said that couples seeking licenses were frequently accompanied by some one to vouch for their statement. It is said half a dozen men make a good living out of this work, charging the couples a fee for vouching for them.

REBATING CHARGED IN SUIT.

Federal Authorities Name Monon Railroad and Coal Operators.

CHICAGO, July 20.—An alleged new form of rebating is charged in a suit for injunction filed by the Government here today. The defendants are the Monon Railroad, the Monon Coal Company, the Vigo Mining Company, Indiana Coke & Gas Company, the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, William Morris Imbrie, James Imbrie and Alfred M. Ogle, Indianapolis coal mine operators.

It is charged that the Monon Coal Company paid the defendants $750,000 of its $1,000,000 capital stock and an additional lien on its bonds. The Monon Railroad is alleged to have paid interest on the bonds aggregating $500,000, and this act is alleged to have constituted rebating.

MOTOR CARS KILL TWO.

Another Woman Dies of Former Hurts and Several Are Injured.

A woman and a child were killed in automobile accidents in this city yesterday. Several others were injured in and about the city and Mrs. Lillie Gannon of Astoria, died from injuries received on Wednesday, when a car in which she was driving turned over.

Rose Merry of 233 Ninth Avenue was struck and killed by a taxicab yesterday afternoon in Ninth Avenue at Twenty-fifth Street. James Sweeney of 750 Ninth Avenue, the driver, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station charged with homicide. Three-year-old Mary de Palma was killed in front of her home, 1,311 Richmond Avenue, Graniteville, S. I. She came from behind a wagon and stepped in front of a car driven by Daniel Ryan of 47 Elm Street, Port Richmond. The car knocked the child several feet and inflicted injuries that she died in the ambulance on the way to St. Vincent's Hospital. Ryan was not arrested.

Mrs. F. L. Parks of 352 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, tried to drive her automobile between a heavy truck and a freight

Proposed Changes in the Income Tax

For the information of individuals subject to the Income Tax, we have prepared a pamphlet outlining simply and concisely the proposed increases in the Federal Income Tax Law.

Appreciating the probable effect of a heavier Income Tax upon certain classes of bonds, we include in the pamphlet a list of securities which we recommend for investment at this time.

Send for Pamphlet AG-22

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

—this 8 page Circular T-200
containing a selected list of July Investments yielding
5¼ to 6⅛%
sent free on request.
A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Comparison of Real Estate Mortgages and Bonds

In order to assist investors not thoroughly familiar with the comparative advantages and disadvantages of bonds and real estate mortgages, we have prepared a circular to answer briefly the questions that are ordinarily asked.

Write for a copy of this Circular No. 129.
William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London Paris
W. P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Booklet On Conservative Investment Bonds

We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

Coupon and Registered Bonds
Various Types of Bonds
Redemption of Bonds
Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

Write for Booklet 1570.
"Conservative Investment Bonds"
Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

$200,000
Wilmington, Del.
4½% Bonds
Due 1939-1941
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.
Prices to Yield 4.02%
Ask for Circular T-84
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Investment Securities
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most Stocks Strong, Some Weak — Internationalizing the American Market.

Internal market conditions continued to favor the Stock Exchange list yesterday. A week ago the bears were still holding the market under pressure, but the liquidation which previously had made their work easy had begun to slacken and the size of the short interest was beginning to make itself felt. Yesterday short covering was a factor of considerable consequence, offsetting more of the effects produced the previous week when short selling on a considerable scale was still under way. Then the controlling tendency was downward; yesterday it was upward, but on both occasions there were exceptions to the rule, which produced irregularity in the net results of the day's trading.

The very definite though in part unconfirmed reports of large foreign orders placed with some of our industrial concerns were still a factor. It manifested itself in the advance in American Car and Foundry as well as in some other parts of the list. But another phase of war-time activity was also reflected in the day's price changes. The weakness in International Mercantile Marine, which three days ago was being advanced on the extraordinarily large earnings for the month of May, was being carried down yesterday by selling induced by the news that the British Government proposed increase of the tax on the war profits of shipping concerns to 77 per cent. The first year's war tax was 50 per cent., and it was lately proposed to raise that to 60 per cent. for the second year; now 77 per cent. is suggested. A tax at such a rate as that is more than a tax; it is in effect a claim by the British Government of partnership in the profits growing out of war-time necessities and war-time conditions. We ourselves will be moving in the same direction if the proposed tax on the sale of munitions is carried into effect. There were those in England in favor of a 100 per cent. tax on war profits; that thought was not absent from the minds of those who sold the stock most directly concerned in the proposed 77 per cent. levy. Another suggestion is contained here of the fact that our market is becoming more international in character. It must take more note than until recently it was accustomed to take of conditions and of events elsewhere. The transactions and circumstances which force this broader view upon our market perform a real service, for we cannot if we would, financially any more than politically, ignore the rest of the world.

The French loan's success was assured by the oversubscription of the issue four days ahead of the date set for the closing of the list and within forty-eight hours of the formal offering to the public. The rate at which this issue was offered bears evidence to the fact that our investors have not been accustomed to invest abroad. Had they been it would hardly have been necessary to offer so favorable an interest yield to attract them. The public, which buys rather than the banker through whom the securities are issued, fixes the rate to be paid. The banker is under the necessity of meeting the market. Just now foreign nations borrowing here are under the handicap of the indifference which American investors have until now shown toward investments in other countries. For the borrower it is a handicap; for the investor past indifference adds to present opportunity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	4	4½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	4
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3½	3½	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	5	4½	3½	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days	3½	5 months	4@4¼
90 days	3½	6 months	4@4¼
4 months	4 @4½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½
4 to 6 months	3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91½	5.91	
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90½	5.90¾	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	73.00	72.93¾	72.93¾	+.06¼
Cables	73.06¼	73.00	73.00	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.91	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	72.93¾	73.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.30	5.29¼
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
21.45 Russia	30.50	30.35
5.1826 Italy	6.41¼	6.40⅝
20.24 Austria	12.55	12.60
20.73 Scandinavia	28.30	28.40
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.56¼
China—		
Hongkong	49.50	49.62½
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
32.44 Rio	24.45	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $399,317,180; balance, $15,932,125; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,983,463.

Domestic Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges: $399,317,-centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2,1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29¼d. up ¼d; in New York, 62¾c. up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48⅛@52¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	434,053
Same day last year	665,075
Same day two years ago	185,185
Year to date	91,727,934
Same period last year	70,531,034
Same period in 1914	41,919,393

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
96	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅝
17⅜	17⅞	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
7⅞	8	900	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	....
20¾	21	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅝
72	77⅞	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72¼	73	72	73	+ ⅝
69	69½	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	69¼	69⅞	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
88¼	88½	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	88¾	88¾	87¾	88⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	56	4,700	Am. Can	55⅝	56⅛	55⅛	55⅜	— ⅛
58⅝	59¼	10,200	Am. Car & Fdry	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼	+ ⅛
138⅛	140	300	Am. Coal Products	56⅝	59¼	53¾	59⅜	+ 2⅝
52½	53¾	300	Am. Cotton Oil	139⅛	139⅛	139	139⅝	+ ⅜
98	102	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¼
128	130	200	Am. Express	10	100	100	100	....
51	52	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	128⅛	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ⅛
18½	19½	400	Am. Linseed	5	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ 1½
44	45	800	Am. Linseed pf	11½	10¼	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
63¾	64¼	7,100	Am. Locomotive	43⅜	44	42⅝	44	+ 1½
99	101	100	Am. Locomotive pf	44¼	44¼	43¾	44	....
38	100	100	Am. Malt pf	101	101	101	101	....
94⅛	94½	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38	38	38	88	+ ⅛
92⅛	93	100	Am. S. Sp'f.A.s.30 f	93¼	94¼	93¼	94½	+ ⅛
92¼	93	23	Do., odd lot	92½	92½	92½	93	....
47½	48	600	Am. Steel F'dries	93	93	93	93	....
109¼	110¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref	47	47¼	47	47⅛	+ 1½
116½	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109¼	109½	106¼	106¼	....
129½	129¾	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	116¾	116¾	116⅜	116⅝	— ⅛
217½	219⅝	600	Am. Tobacco	129¼	129¼	129¼	129⅓	....
42	44	100	Am. Woolen	218½	219	218¼	219	+ 2
94½	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
28	28½	1,400	Am. Writing P. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ¼
33½	34	200	Am. Zinc L. S	27½	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ ⅛
64	66½	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	34¾	34¾	34	34	+ ⅛
80⅞	81	11,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	64	64½	64	64½	+ 2⅛
104⅞	104⅞	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	86¾	87	86	80¼	— ⅛
98½	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	....
64	64⅞	3,700	At., Gulf & W. I	99	99	99	99	....
64½	65	1,000	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	64	66	63⅞	65	+ 1½
71⅝	71⅞	14,500	Baldwin Loco	64½	65½	64½	65	+ 1½
80¼	80¾	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	70¾	72¾	70¼	71⅝	+ 1½
76¼	76⅞	300	Baltimore & O. pf	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	— ⅛
15	15⅞	25	Bank of Commerce	76¼	79⅝	78¾	78⅜	— ⅛
84½	84¾	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	170	170	170	170	....
66½	66¾	2,300	Butte & Superior	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	....
19	20⅜	200	California Petrol	67	67	65⅞	66½	+ ⅜
48	47	300	California Pet. pf	19½	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
178½	179	2,300	Canadian Pacific	47½	47	46½	47	+ ½
53½	54	400	Central Leather Co	179	179	177	178⅜	— 1¼
105¼	106½	100	Chandler Motor	53⅞	54¼	53⅝	54½	+ ⅝
61¼	61½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
12⅝	13	200	Chi. Great Western	61⅜	61⅜	61⅛	61¼	— ¼
36	36⅜	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	....
96	97	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	36	36	36	36	....
82	87	300	Chi. & Northwest	128⅜	128⅞	128⅜	128⅞	+ ⅝
118⅜	118½	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	....
35⅜	35⅞	1,000	Chino Copper	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
45	45½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
102	20	100	Continental Can	44	44⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	400	Corn Products Ref	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	....
46	46½	1,900	Crucible Steel	68¼	70	68	68¾	— ⅛
53⅜	53½	200	Crucible Steel pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	— ⅛
196	197	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	57½	60	57½	60	+ 2
73¾	74¼	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94	94¼	93⅞	94¼	+ ¼
82	87	300	Den. & Rio Grande	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
118⅝	118½	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅞	1,000	Distillers' Secur	44¼	46⅜	44¼	46	+ 2⅜
45	45½	300	Dome Mines	26	26	26	26	....
33	33⅜	1,900	Erie	35⅜	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
53	53½	200	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½	....
166	167	400	General Electric	163½	163¾	163½	163½	+ 1½
73¾	73¾	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅜	73⅝	72⅜	73⅝	....
82	87	300	Granby Consol	82	84	82	82½	— ⅞
118⅝	118½	500	Great Northern pf	118⅜	118½	118⅛	118½	....
35⅛	35⅞	1,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	35¼	35¾	35	35½	+ ½
45	45½	300	Greene-Cananea	45½	45¾	43¾	45¾	+ ⅛
103⅜	104⅛	3,200	Illinois Central	10	104	103¾	103¾	— ¼
16⅜	16⅞	800	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	100	Interboro Consol	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
43	45	200	Int. Agricultural	14	14	14	14	+2
119	120	100	Int. Agricultural pf	44¼	44¼	44	44	....
26,900	23¾		Int. Harvester, N.J	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅝
73,850	83⅛		Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	23½	23½	23	23⅜	— ⅛
45	45¾	5,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	85	85	81¾	83	— 2¾
13	13⅛	100	Int. Nickel	45½	45½	44	45¼	+ ⅛
60¾	61	100	Int. Paper	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
24⅛	25½	200	Int. Japer pf	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	+ ⅜
60	61	100	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	....
69¼	70	1,100	Kan. City South. pf	60⅝	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	....
43⅜	45¼	9,600	Kelly Spring Tire	68	70	69	69¾	+ ⅛
70	70¾	3,100	Kennecott Copper	45⅜	45¾	44⅝	45½	+ ⅛
21¼	22	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	68	70½	69	70	+ ½
42	45	100	Lake Erie & West	22½	22½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
78¼	78¾	800	Lake Erie & W. pf	43⅜	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
37	38½	200	Lehigh Valley	78¾	78⅞	78	78¾	— ⅛
230	238	123	Long Island	38	38½	38	38½	+ 1½
76	76½	7,000	Lorillard Co	235	235	235	235	—4
86	100		Maxwell Motors	77¾	77¾	75½	76¼	— ⅞
53½	56	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¾	86¼	85¼	85¼	....
100¾	101	24,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55½	55	55	....
92	93	100	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	101¾	98⅜	101	— 1⅞
34⅞	35	800	Miami Copper	93	93	93	93	+1
127	127½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	33	34⅜	33	35	+ ⅛
4¼	4⅝	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	128¼	128¼	127	127	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	1,300	Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6⅜	6⅞	1,200	Do., trust rcts	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
91¼	92	2,400	Montana Power	91⅜	93⅞	91⅜	92	+ ⅛
118½	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120¼	120¾	120½	120¾	+ ½
23	24	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
113⅜	114	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	....
161¼	161½	200	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
103¼	103¾	1,900	N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾	102⅞	103¼	....
50	50		Do., odd lot	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	....
100	100		N. Y., Chi. & St. L	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
100	100		N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	61	61	61	61	—3½
100	100		N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ½
50	50		Do., odd lot	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	....
450	450		Norfolk & Western	128½	128½	128	128	—1
900	900		Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
200	200		Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	....
100	100		Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
2,100	100		Penn. R. R.	57	57	57	56⅞	....
100	100		Philadelphia Co	39	39	39	39	....
100	100		P., C., C. & St. L. pf	91	91	91	91	....
450	100		Pittsburgh Coal pf	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
2,500	100		Pressed Steel Car	47⅝	48	47	47⅜	— ⅝
100	100		Pressed Steel C. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
100	100		Pullman Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
600	100		Railway & Steel Spr	45	45¼	45	45¼	....
4,900	100		Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
3,000	100		Reading	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅝
4,300	100		Rep. Iron & Steel	44½	46⅜	44½	46⅜	+ 2⅛
100	100		Rep. Iron & S. pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
300	100		Sears, Roeb. & Co	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
800	100		Shattuck Ariz. Cop	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
400	100		Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	42	42¼	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
900	100		Southern Pacific	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
800	100		Southern Railway	24⅛	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
3,400	100		Standard Milling	68	68	68	68	....
100	100		Standard Milling pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	—1⅝
18,000	100		Studebaker Co	128¼	128¾	128¼	128¼	—1⅝
100	100		Studebaker Co. pf	109	109	109	109	....
6,500	100		Tennessee Copper	26	26	24¼	25⅝	....
1,300	100		Texas Co	194	195	193⅜	195	+ 1
100	100		Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	+1
100	100		Third Avenue	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
100	100		Tobacco Prod. pf	104	104	104	104	+1
2,100	100		Union Pacific	137⅞	137⅞	137½	137½	— ⅝
1,400	100		Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅝
200	100		United Fruit Co	156	157	155⅝	156	....
200	100		U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20	20	20	+1½
24,100	100		U. S. Indus. Alco	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
1,000	100		U. S. Rubber	112	116½	111¾	113⅝	+2
20,100	100		U. S. Sm., R. & M	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53⅝	— ⅛
300	100		U. S. Steel	69	69⅜	68⅝	68⅞	— ⅛
700	100		U. S. Steel pf	85¾	85¾	84⅞	85¼	— ⅛
700	100		Utah Copper	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅝
100	100		Utah Securities	76¼	76¾	76	76¾	+ ⅜
100	100		Va.-Car. Chemical	17	17	17	17	....
200	100		Va. Iron, Coal & C	38	38	38	38	....
1,000	100		Va. Ry. & Power	45	45	44	44	—1
100	100		Wabash pf. A	46¼	46¾	45½	45½	—1
100	100		Wabash pf. B	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	— ⅛
300	100		Western Maryland	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
400	100		Western Union Tel	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½	— ⅛
6,200	100		Westingh. E. & M	94	94	93½	93½	— ⅛
12,300	100		Willys-Overland	56	56¼	55¾	55¾	— ½
400	100		Willys-Overland pf	53¼	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
2,300	100		Wisconsin Central	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	— ¼
100	100		Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	54⅞	56¼	54⅞	56	+2
				136½	136½	135¾	136½	+2⅜

LONDON DISCOUNT IS EASIER

Short-Term Bills Are Being Bought for New York Account.

LONDON, July 20.—Money was in good demand today, and discount rates were inclined to ease off in sympathy with the American situation. Small amounts of three months bills are being bought here for New York account.

The loss of gold to an unknown destination, reported in the weekly bank return, caused some comment when read in conjunction with the statement of the increased daily cost of the war. Dealers on the Stock Exchange were relieved to find their fears of an increase in the bank rate groundless and the tone of the market good.

Large repurchases occurred in Indian, Australian, and British corporation stocks and the war loan at hardening prices. Shipping and oil shares were also active. American securities were quietly firm.

Trading on Paris Bourse Quiet.

PARIS, July 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs 60 centimes.

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, July 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£2,418,000
Circulation decreased	28,000
Bullion decreased	2,446,235
Other securities decreased	437,000
Other deposits decreased	6,058,000
Public deposits increased	3,147,000
Notes reserve decreased	2,387,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.29 per cent.; last week it was 28.39 per cent. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	92	95
Chesebrough Mfg	340	355	340	355
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	41	48	41	48
Cumberland Pipe Line	88	88	88	90
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	158	162	155	160
Illinois Pipe Line pf	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Line	169	171	168	170
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¼	10	10¼
International Transit	13	15	13	15
New York Transit	195	205	195	205
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	227	230	229	231
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce O. con. 6s	80	82	80	82
Prairie O. & G	305	375	375	385
Prairie Pipe Line	218	221	218	220
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	191	194	191	194
South Penn. Oil	342	347	345	350
Southwestern Penn	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal	260	271	268	272
Stand. Oil of Ind	567	572	565	570
Stand. Oil of Kan	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb	370	380	355	370
Stand. Oil of N. J	520	523	521	524
Stand. Oil of Ohio	370	380	370	380
Swan & Finch	97	102	97	102
Tidewater Oil Co	181	185	181	185
Union Tank	75	81	81	83
Vacuum Oil	271	274	268	272
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	123	126	123	127
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
Johnson T. F. & M	120	140	105	110
MacAndrews & F	174	175	174	140
MacAndrews & F. pf	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	223	230	234	236
R. J. Reynolds Tob	500	505	500	505
R.J.Reynolds Tob.pf	121	128	131	138

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.87	79.64	79.72	— .21
25 industrials	90.89	89.80	90.52	+ .42
50 stocks	85.38	84.72	85.12	+ .11

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 20	85.38	84.72

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
100	Am. W. W. prfitc.	15⅝	15	15	16
910	Cities Service	305	300	301	305
305	Cities Serv. pf	87⅛	86½	86¾	87½
630	*Commonw'lth	65½	64	64	65
575	*Com'w'lth pf	86	85	85	86
450	Con. Pow. pf.	99	97	97	99
4	Interstate El.	37	37	35	38
1,800	Ohio C. Gas.	68¼	66¾	67½	68
80	Ozark P. & W.	46¼	45½	45¾	48
120	Rep. Ry. & L.	37½	37	37	38
140	Toledo Trac.	50¾	50	50	51

BONDS.

$25,000	Con. Pow. 6s	103½	102	102	103
1,000	Helena Lt. & Ry. 1st 5s.	83½	83½	...	...
6,000	Miss.Riv.P.5s.	77¾	77¼	77½	78
10,000	Nor. S. P. 5s.	95¾	95½	95½	96

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	48½	50
Adirondack Electric Light	27	30
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Gas & Electric	144	148
*American Light & Traction	367	371
*†American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
†American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	8
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	85	89
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge El. pf.	99½	...
Baton Rouge notes	28	30
Carolina Power & Light	98	100
Carolina Power & Light pf.	77	81
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	24	26
Colorado Power	99¼	101½
Colorado Power pf.	75	...
Columbus Electric pf.	92	95
Connecticut Power pf.	93½	94
Dallas Electric notes	60	64
Dayton P. & L.	95½	96½
†Dayton P. & L. pf.	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	100	101
Eastern Texas Electric notes	125	130
El Paso Elec.	85	...
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	100	102
Electric B. & S. pf.	88½	93
Emp. D. E. pf.	11	13
Federal Light & Traction	45	49
Federal Light & Traction pf.	32½	...
Galveston-Houston Electric	...	7½
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	295	...
Gas & Electric Securities	97	102
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	49	52
International Traction	90	94
International Traction pf.	14	16
Mississippi River Power	38	42
Mississippi River Power pf.	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	60	65
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	87	88
Northern States Power	96	97
Northern States Power pf.	57	62
Northern Texas Electric	85	87
Northern Texas Electric pf.	58¾	59½
Pacific Gas & Electric	88	89
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89	91
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	81	86
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	15	18½
Puget Sound Traction	50	55
Puget Sound Traction pf.	30	35
Pennsylvania Light Co.	78	83
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	98	...
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	72	75
Republic Railway & Light pf.	18	23
Securities Corp. General	80	85
Securities Corp. General pf.	92½	94
Southern California Edison	105	106
Southern California Edison pf.	97½	100
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	15½	16
*Standard Gas & Electric	39½	40½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	134	137½
Tampa Electric	10	12
Tenn. Railway & Light	49	51
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	86	88
Toledo Traction pf.	14	17
United Gas & Electric	72	75
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	15	17
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	49	52
United Light & Railways	74	77
United Light & Railways pf.	19	20
Western Power	67½	69
Western Power pf.	...	...

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921	99½	100½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	95	97
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	90	92½
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	101	102
Denver G. & E. 6s	97	99
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	...
Denver Gas & E. ref. 5s	101	101¾
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	91	94
Empire Gas & F. 6s	95½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	80½	81
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	97½	99
Middle West U. 5s, 1925	97	98
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	97½	98½
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s	1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98½	99¾
North Texas E. col. L. 5s	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s	86½	...
Seattle El. con. 5s	94	97
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	91	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91	94

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—	1916.	Increase.
Second week July	$62,009	$7,538
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
Second week July	288,845	43,944
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—		
Second week July	1,211,898	221,764
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—	Southern Railway.	
Second week July	1,321,687	155,478
	Alabama Great Southern.	
Second week July	90,553	7,816
	Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific.	
Second week July	188,238	20,778
	Georgia Southern & Florida.	
Second week July	42,055	*591
	Mobile & Ohio.	
Second week July	192,801	*3,989
Second week July	197,200	*302

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ONTARIO POWER CO. OF NIAGARA FALLS AND ONTARIO TRANSMISSION CO., LTD., for the six months ended June 30—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$1,144,798	$926,468	$218,330
Net earn. aft. purch. power, Gov. rentals, and expenses	689,180	593,284	95,896
Total income	755,982	680,951	74,891
Refunding exp.	38,009	38,322	*313
Interest chgs...	468,645	505,443	*36,798
Surplus	249,278	137,186	112,092

*Decrease.

Earnings of Ontario Transmission Co. alone for the six months were $151,809 gross, compared with $122,614 for the first six months of 1915, while net was $42,517, compared with $10,304.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for June—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
June gross	1,519,317	1,453,990	65,557
Net aft. taxes	653,756	610,741	43,015
Total income	678,960	655,367	23,592
Sur. aft. chgs.	357,317	323,612	33,905
Bal. aft. disc.	343,086	309,917	33,168
6 mos. gross	9,341,501	9,203,498	138,003
Net aft. taxes	3,915,142	4,004,155	*89,013
Total income	4,140,615	4,186,026	*36,411
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,121,006	2,029,181	91,825
Bal. after pfd. dividend	1,486,741	1,482,488	*45,747
Bal. aft. com. dividend	1,012,029	517,451	494,577
12 mos. gross	18,668,804	17,887,878	780,431
Net aft. taxes	7,855,696	7,506,062	340,034
Total income	8,322,177	7,836,070	486,106
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,304,591	3,372,855	931,736

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'28	4	4.40	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.58	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'29	4½	4.55	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4½	4.35	4.15
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1920	4½	4.85	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.70	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	5.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'25	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@6	4.65	4.45
Nor. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.65	4.50
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.80	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'28	5	4.65	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern R'way.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.45

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The decline in the International Mercantile Marine shares early in the day and the advance in Mexican Petroleum above 100 in the late afternoon were outstanding features of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market, as a whole, was influenced adversely by the decline in the Mercantile Marine shares, but the losses were only moderate, as a rule, and, in the afternoon, a better tone developed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Allis-Chalmers	20¼	20⅝	20	20½
890	Am. Beet Sug.	87½	88¼	87¼	88¼
690	Am. Can	55⅝	56¼	55	56
1,170	Am. Car. & F.	57	59¼	56	59
60	Am. H. & L. pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
480	Am. Loco.	64⅛	64½	63⅝	64½
380	Am. Smelting	93⅝	94½	93¼	94⅝
1,610	Anaconda	80⅝	81⅛	80¼	80⅞
40	Am. Zinc	33⅝	34	33⅜	34
740	Bald. Loco.	70⅜	71½	70⅜	70⅞
70	Brook. R. T.	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84½
50	Butte & Sup.	66⅛	66⅝	66	66⅜
60	Cal. Petroleum	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
120	Can. Pacific	178⅜	178⅝	177½	177⅝
50	Cent. Leather	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
20	Ches. & Ohio	61½	61½	61¼	61¼
20	C., M. & St. P.	96⅜	96¼	96¼	96¼
40	C., R. I. & P.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼
20	Chile Cop.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼
100	Chino Cons.	48	48	47½	47½
690	Col. Fuel & I.	43¾	44	43¼	43⅝
80	Corn Prod.	14⅜	14¼	14	14
8,480	Crucible Steel.	68	69¾	68	69
890	Dist. Securities	44⅞	46¼	44½	46
170	Erie	35¾	35⅞	35¾	33¾
80	Goodrich Co.	73½	73¾	73¾	73¾
140	Insp. Cop.	48⅜	48½	48⅜	48⅝
60	Interbor. Con.	17	17	16¾	16¾
770	Int. Mer. Mar.	22⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅝
9,450	Int. M. M. pf.	86½	86½	82	83⅜
245	Int. Nickel	45½	45½	44¾	45⅛
750	Kennecott Cop.	45¾	45⅞	44⅝	45⅛
170	Lack. Steel	70½	70⅝	70¼	70¾
80	Lehigh Val.	78½	78¼	78¼	78⅜
880	Max. Motor	76¼	77	75½	76
6,960	Mex. Petrol'm.	99¼	101⅝	98½	101
10	Miami Copper	35	35	35	35
10	Mo. Pac. t. r.	7	7	7	7
220	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
10	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	60¼	60¼	60½	60½
10	Norf. & West	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
30	Ont. Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
120	Pacific Mail	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
145	Ray Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½
1,960	Reading	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
40	Rep. I. & S.	44⅞	46⅛	44⅜	46½
20	Southern Pac.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
1,810	Studebaker	128⅛	128½	126¾	127⅜
790	Tenn. Cop.	25½	26¼	24⅝	25⅜
40	Texas Co.	193⅝	193⅝	193⅝	193⅝
530	Union Pac.	137⅞	137⅞	137¼	137¼
150	United Fruit	157	157	156½	156½
1,610	U. S. Ind. Alc.	112⅝	115¾	112⅝	114⅝
220	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	54	53	53¼
4,740	U. S. Steel	85⅜	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
20	Utah Copper	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
50	Wab. pf. B	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
250	Westing. El.	56	56	55⅝	55⅝
290	Willys Over	59⅝	59⅞	58½	59⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Booth	.95	.95	.95	.95
400	Goldf. Cons.	.88	.88	.88	.88
400	Jim Butler	.80	.86	.80	.86
200	Jumbo Ext.	.78	.78	.78	.78
600	Kewanas	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Nevada Hills	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
500	North Star	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
300	Ophir	.26	.26	.26	.26
500	Rescue Eula	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,500	Silver Pick	.12	.12	.12	.12
400	Tonopah Ext.	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
300	Union Cons.	.74	.74	.73	.73
300	West End	.92	.92	.92	.92

Ryan Takes Up New Motor Co.

Allan A. Ryan & Co., who entered the automobile field a few weeks ago by financing the expansion of the Stutz Motor Car Company, are organizing the Stromberg Carburetor Company of America. Control of the Stromberg Motor Devices Company of Illinois has been acquired by Mr. Ryan and associates, who will bring out the new company with 50,000 shares of stock without par value.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hartshorne & Picabia have anticipated the annual railroad reports, to appear soon, by compiling an estimate of the earnings of the various lines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, together with a comparison of earnings for the past ten years.

T. Frank Manville, President of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, has been elected a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.

The $3,500,000 4 per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland which were purchased by Remick, Hodges & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Estabrook & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Redmond & Co., and a number of Baltimore houses were resold within twenty-four hours.

REPUBLIC STEEL PROFITS.

Company's Report for Six Months Best in Its History.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company's earnings in the six months ended June 30 were the best in its history, the report issued yesterday showing net income of $6,779,703 after maintenance and repairs had been accounted for. This was a gain of $5,008,000 over the same period last year. The balance for dividends amounted to $5,768,076, compared with $1,007,508 in the first half of 1915. A surplus of $4,143,076 remained after dividends had been paid, and the total surplus at the close of the period was $12,498,029.

"The highly satisfactory results which have been attained by the company over the last six months," says Chairman John A. Topping, "and for the preceding six months are eloquent testimony to the prosperity of the iron and steel trade. Unlike a number of its competitors, no account has been taken of munition contracts and no expenditures have been made for specialized machinery necessary to the fulfillment of so-called war orders.

"The unfortunate labor difficulties which arose in January undoubtedly have served to curtail profits, and while the labor horizon is not at the present time clear it is believed that operations for the next six months will show as good results as for the period ended June 30. If this can be accomplished, and it seems most probable, the company will be able to show at the close of its fiscal year over $33 per share earned on the common stock after the payment of all charges and preferred dividends."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con.	.01
Con.	.01	Mexican	.15
Andes	.10	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.23
Bullion	.01	Sag. Belcher	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Sierra Nevada	.29
Confidence	.18	Union Con.	.66
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.05	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Jacket Con.	.02

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Florence	.44
Jim Butler	.85	Goldfield Con.	.86
MacNamara	.04	Goldfield Merger	.07
Mizpah Ext.	.15	Jumbo Ext.	.75
Montana	.24	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.22	Red Lion	.24
Tonopah Ext.	5.70	Silver Pick	.12
West End	.88	Spearhead	.06

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.14	Big Jim	.72
C. O. D.	.05	Nevada Hills	.14
Comb. Fraction	.06	Packard	.38
D'field Daisy	.02	Rochester Mines	.55
		Round Mountain	.40
		White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	8⅝	9½	Isabella	17⅞	18¼
Elkton	14½	18	Granite	65	66
El Paso	75	80	Jackpot	5	6
Findlay	3¾	4	McKinney	30	40
Golden Cy.	209	215	Portland	166	170
Gold Sov.	3½	4	Vindicator	216	230

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.00	38.50	36.75	37.50
Lead	6.40		6.40	
Spelter	10.00	...	9.62½	...
Antimony	13.00	14.00	14.00	
Quicksilver	$80.00	...	$80.00	
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No.2 X Fdry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Prev. Day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	90 10 0	89 0 0
Copper, futures	88 0 0	87 0 0
Tin, spot	166 10 0	163 0 0
Tin, futures	167 0 0	163 10 0
Spelter	51 0 0	50 0 0
Lead	28 10 0	28 10 0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	93	93	93	93
175	Alaska Gold	17⅞	18	17½	17½
70	Allouez	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
210	Am. Zinc	34¾	34¾	33¾	34
1,220	Am. Zinc pf.	63¼	64¼	63½	64
85	Anaconda	81	81⅝	80¼	80½
105	Ariz. Com.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
210	Butte & Sup.	66	67	66	66
140	Cal. & Ariz.	67½	67½	67½	67½
11	Cal. & Hecla	525	525	525	525
417	Copper Range	57¾	57¾	56¾	57
25	Daly-West	12	12	11¾	12
273	East Butte	12¼	12½	11⅞	12
125	Granby	82½	83	82½	83
2	Greene-Can.	44½	44½	44½	44½
250	Hancock	11	11	11	11
110	Lake	2	2	2	2
100	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
100	Mass Con.	12	12	11¾	11¾
110	Mohawk	81	81	81	81
80	New Arc	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	New Idria	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
185	Nipissing	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾
60	North Butte	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20½
110	Old Dominion	62	62	61½	61½
10	Osceola	81	81	81	81
150	Pond Creek	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
10	Quincy	83½	84	83½	83½
85	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	South Utah	19	19	19	19
66	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
100	Trinity	5	5	4¾	5
200	Tuolumne	37c	37c	37c	37c
1,085	U. S. Smelt.	60	60½	59¾	60⅛
60	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
560	Utah Apex	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾
100	Utah Con.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Utah Copper	76	76	76	76
10	Utah Copper	76	76	75¾	76
155	Utah Metal	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
50	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
90	Winona	45	45	45	45
21	Wolverine	49	49	49	49

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Al.	183	183	183	183
10	Boston El.	74	74	74	74
35	Boston & Me.	44¼	44¼	44	44
50	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
110	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6	6
27	New Haven	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
10	Northern N. H.	105	105	105	105
10	Old Colony	148½	148½	148½	148½
10	West End pf.	70	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem.	69¼	70	69½	69½
51	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	99	99	98¾	98¾
50	Am. Pneu. Svc.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Am. P. Svc. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½
18	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109½	110¾
140	Am. Sugar pf.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾
419	Am. T. & T.	129	129½	129	129
20	Am. Woolen pf	95½	96	95	95
11,481	A. G. & W. I.	64¾	66	63¾	64
870	A. G. & W.I. pf.	64½	65	64¼	65
16	Edison	235	235	235	235
5	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
30	Mass Gas pf.	83	83	83	83
10	N. E. Tel.	133	133	133½	133
200	Nova Scotia	125	125¾	125	125
28	Pullman	162	162	161	161¼
85	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
170	Swift	134⅞	135	134¾	135
129	Torrington	44	44	43¾	43¾
210	United Fruit	156	157	156	156
390	United Shoe	54	54	53¾	54
51	United Shoe pf	29½	29½	29¼	29½
485	U. S. Steel	85½	85½	84¾	85⅜
416	Ventura Oil	8	8	7½	8

BONDS.

$16,000	Am. T. & T.	4s 91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
24,000	A. G. & W.I.	5s 82	82	82	82
4,000	C. J. & S.Y.	5s 101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	N.E. Tel. Y.	5s 85	85	85	85
4,000	Swift	5s 100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
7,000	W. T. & T.	5s 100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	⅝	Humboldt	1½	2
Am Oil	.28	.30	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1½
Bay S G	.12	.15	Iron Cap.	3½	4
Begole	.80	.90	Iron C pf.	5	5½
Bingham	.10	.11	J Verde	1⅜	1½
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	La Rose	.60	.65
Bost Ariz.	2¼	2⅜	Majestic	.62	.64
Bost Cor.	.70	.75	Mex Met.	.31	.34
Bost Ely.	1⅛	1⅜	Mojave T.	3¼	4½
Bost Mon.	1	1⅛	N L & Z.	1⅝	1⅞
Butte & L.	.67	.70	New Balt.	1¾	2
Cal Con	3	4	Nev Doug.	1¼	1¾
Calaveras	4½	5	N Cornelia	12¾	13
Champion	.09	.10	N U Bing.	2	2
Chief Cons	1¾	1⅞	Nixon	.28	.30
Cons Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Cons Cop.	2¼	2⅜	Oneco	.80	1
Cr Res.	.60	.65	Onondaga	1	1¼
Davis-D.	1⅝	1¾	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Cortes	.40	.50	Rilla	.24	.26
E & B B.	1¾	2	Rich Mines	.56	.59
Fortuna	.80	.83	S W Min.	1	1¼
Gold Lake	.20	.30	Truro	2¼	2⅝
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext.	.28	.29
Homa Oil	.96	1	Yukon G'd	2⅛	2⅜

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, July 15, 1916.

CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash Action. Outstanding July 8	$8,251,500.00	$53,500,000.00	$3,989,400.00
Net dec

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Butterworth Judson Co.
25 Corn Exchange Bank
25 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 Franklin Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 James Butler Com. & Pfd.
100 United Dry Goods Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 American Chain Pfd.
100 Central Trust
50 Continental Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 International Elevating
50 National Park Bank
50 Southern Pipe Line
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

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Hercules
Atlas

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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

COLUMBIA GAS and ELECTRIC

Bought, Sold and Quoted

Moore, Leonard & Lynch
Frick Building 111 Broadway
Pittsburgh New York City

Bank Stocks

Bankers Trust
Guaranty Trust
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
National Park
National Surety

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

ALL SUGAR SECURITIES
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

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Belding Bros. Common
N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co.
Continental Insurance Co.

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Schenectady & Duanes 1st 6s, 1924
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1952
Texas Power & Light 1st 5s, 1937
Ann Arbor 1st 4s, 1995

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Outside Trading Active and Firmer Yesterday—Motors and Oils in Demand.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 374,869 shares of stocks and $90,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 70,048; oil, 75,585, and mining, 220,236. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	‡Aetna Exp...	8⅝	9	8¼	9
23	‡Am. Writ. P.	3	3	3	3
300	A. Salvage....	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
100	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	4½
900	C. N. G. C....	1	1¼	1	1¼
3,000	Chev. Motor..	195	210	195	206
625	Car Light & P.	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4
800	Cor. Ref. & H.	4⅛	4⅞	4⅜	4⅛
540	Driggs-Sea. ..	102	102	98½	100
1,000	‡Emer. Motor.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
450	Emer. Phon...	10½	11½	10½	11½
200	‡Essex Motor..	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¼
100	Fed. P. C....	3	3	3	3
1,500	‡F.-L. Phono..	3	3¼	3	3
179	‡G., W. & W.	42	42	40½	41½
300	Gen. Motor. C.	10	10	9	9
1,100	Hupp Motor...	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,785	‡Hendee Mfg..	28	30½	28	30½
198	H. S. C. pf...	96	96¼	96	96¼
50	Inter. Rubber.	12	12	12	12
1,500	‡Joplin Ore S.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,475	Kapo Mfg. Co.	6	6¼	6	6
2,000	Kath. B. pf..	24	24½	23	24
1,000	‡Lake T. B....	8	8½	8	8⅝
30	‡L. T. B. 1stpf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600	Marconi of A..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200	‡Maxim Mun..	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
5,000	‡Mid'v. Steel..	61½	62¼	61¼	62
200	‡Mitchell Mot. w. i.....	66	66¼	66	66¼
100	N. Y. Trans...	16	16	16	16
100	‡Poole E. & M..	100	100	100	100
300	‡Princess Mot..	1	1	1	1
310	‡Pullm. Vent..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
100	‡Pull. Vent. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	‡Sax. Mot. Car	75	75	74	74
100	Sp'f'd Body...	77	77	77	77
75	Sp'f'd Body pf.	116	116	116	116
1,300	‡St. Jo. Lead..	15	15¼	15	15¼
2,200	‡Stutz Motor..	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
300	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	34	34	34	34
400	‡Tob. Prod....	44	44	43¾	44
100	‡Todd Sh'y'ds.	75	75	75	75
100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs...	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	5¾	5¾	5	5
900	U. S. St'ship..	6½	6½	6⅜	6
1,000	Unicorn Film..	1	1	1	1
28,100	‡United Mot...	68¼	70¼	67½	70¼
2,000	Un. Prof. Sh...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	United Zinc....	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
3,500	White Motors..	53¾	53¾	53	53¾
500	World Film, v. t. ctfs....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4⅛	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Cumb. P. L..	90	90	90	+ 5
200	Ohio Oil	230	228	230	..
4	S. O. of N. Y.	204	204	204	− 1
1	U. T. Line....	82	82	82	+ 1
30	Vacuum Oil...	273	271	273	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	†A. P., Ltd., (prospect)	57	58	57	58
400	†Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	16¾	17	16¾	16¾
3,000	‡C. O. & Gas..	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝
700	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,800	‡Federal Oil..	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Kenova Oil. (a prospect)..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	†Keystone Oil.	75	76	75	76
300	Met. Oil	14	14	13½	13½
20,000	‡Midwest Oil.	50	50	48	50
1,000	‡Mid. Oil pf..	88	88	88	88
1,500	‡Musk. Ref	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,000	†N. Y.-O. O.	82	86	82	86
4,000	†Okla. Oil	10	11	10	11
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	7	7⅛	6⅞	7
7,500	†Omar O. & G.	54	56	54	55
200	Pa. Gasolene.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,520	‡Pru. O. & G.	15	17	14	16
2,700	‡Sap. O. & R.	11¾	11¾	10¾	11
400	‡Sinclair Oil..	43¼	43¾	43½	43¾
5,700	†T.-M. Pet	70	73	70	72
8,000	‡U. W. Oil....	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Ventura Oil ...	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
600	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Way. O. & G.	4½	4⅝	4¼	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,500	††Alaska-West.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,700	††Atlanta	11⅛	11⅛	11	11
8,000	‡Adanac Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,500	‡Ala.-Brit. Col. Met.,(a pros.)	64	65	63	64
9,400	††Ariz.Copfds.	35	43	35	42
1,800	Big Ledge Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
200	Bingham Min..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
3,700	††Booth	15	15½	15	15½
12,000	Boston & Mon.	⅛	1⅛	⅛	1
200	Butte Cop.& Z. v. t. ctfs....	5	5½	5	5½
1,500	‡CalaverasCop.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
2,500	‡Caledonia ...	67	68	67	68
200	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
400	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
220	Cerro de Pasco	34½	35	34½	34½
2,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Crown Reserve	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	‡Con.-Homestd.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crystal Copper.	1	1	1	1
4,900	††Double-Head. ed Silver	60	64	60	64
1,025	Dundee-Ariz.(a prospect)	1⅝	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
2,500	†Dome Ext....	35	35	35	35
1,500	††Emma Cop..	42	42	40	40
1,210	First Nat. Cop.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
3,800	††Florence Sil..	71	72	70	72
5,000	†Gold Hill....	17	17	17	17
1,500	†Goldfield Con.	89	90	89	90
16,100	Green Monster.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	††Goldfd. Mer.	9	9	9	9
100	Hecla Mining..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,100	‡Hemple Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Howe Sound...	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
4,800	Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect)..	50	51	50	51
100	Int. & Interc. M. & R.....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,700	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
6,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	††Jim Butler..	85	88	85	86
4,500	†Jumbo Exten.	79	80	77	78
2,000	††Kewenaw	10	10	10	10
100	†Majestic	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Magma Cop....	13½	13½	13½	13½
2,000	††Marsh Mining	13½	14	13½	13½
100	†McKin.-Darr.	57	57	57	57
900	Mines of Am..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	†Mojave Tung.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,300	†Mont. G. M.	76	77	75	77
800	Motor Silver.	1½	1½	1½	1½
22,000	††Motor Lake A.	30	30	28½	29
5	Nipissing M..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8,900	††Newray M..	42	42	42	42
1,100	N. Y. & H.R.M.	15¾	16	15¾	16
1,000	†Oat. Lex., (a prospect)	63	63	62	63
500	Oatman So., (a prospect)	31	31	31	31
9,300	††Rex Con. M.	17½	17½	16½	17
200	†Roch. Mines..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,700	††Silver Pick..	12	13	12	13
4,000	St. Sil.-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
17,500	††Success M...	58	61	58	62
2,000	Tonopah Ext..	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
400	Tonopah Co...	3⅜	●3¾	3⅜	3¾
100	†Tri Bullion..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
346	United East..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	xU.T. Verde E.	28½	28¼	28	28
3,000	††U.S. Con. ..	8	8	8	8
700	Unity Gold M.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1,000	†West Dome C.	36	36	36	36
1,000	†Wettlaufer...	12	12	12	12
1,500	†W. End Cons.	91	92	90	91
300	‡White Kb. pf.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
4,980	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6¾	8	6¾	8
100	†Yukon A. cfs.	42	42	42	42
800	‡Yuscar. Con..	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$2,000	‡Cos. Oil6s,w.i.	109	109	108½	109
$3,000	‡In.M.M.6s,w.i.	97½	97½	97½	97½
35,000	‡Rs.G.6½s,w.i.	100½	100½	100½	100½

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12	13	12	13½
British-Am. T., ord.	18	18½	18	18½
B.-Am. T. ord. bearer	18½	19	18½	19
Curtiss A., v. t. cfs.	30	35	30	35
Hartman Corp'n	71½	72	70	71
Haskell & B. Car....	33	35	33	35
Holly Sugar Corp'n..	47	49	47	50
Lynn Phonograph ...	4⅜	7	6½	7
Standard Motors....	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
United Drug	68	71	67	71
United Drug 2d pf....	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf....	50	53	50	53

OIL STOCKS.

American Oil & Gas.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Oklahoma Oil pf....	⅞	1	⅞	1
Savoy Oil	11	12	11	12

MINING STOCKS.

Comstock Tunnel....	8	10	8	10
Louisiana Cons.	15	18	15	18
Mason Valley	1⅛	3	1⅛	3

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	65	68	65	70
American Brass	282	285	282	286
Atlas Powder.....	160	170	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	117	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.)	500	530	500	540
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	840	820	830
Du Pont Pow., new..	240	243	240	242
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	103	101	103
Hercules Powder	205	320	275	325
Hercules Powder pf..	112	114	112	114
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	164	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	106	103	106
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1500	1550	1500	1550

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May.	1926	97⅛	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt...6	Dec.	15,'16	100	100½	3.93
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb.	21,'17	96	96¾	5.30
Argen Govt....6	Dec.	15,'17	100	100⅛	3.57
Argen Govt...6	May	15,'20	96⅜	100½	5.70
City of Mont..5	May,	1918	99½	100¼	4.90
City of Mont..5	Dec.,	1917	99½	100½	4.65
City of Q'bec.5	Apr.,	1920	99	100	5.00
Prov. of Q'bec5	Apr.,	1920	99⅜	100½	4.80
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.,	1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.,	1917	100¾	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt...6	Oct.	15,'16	98¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man..5	Feb.,	1920	98¾	99½	5.10
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb.,	1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct.	15,'16	100¾	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct.,	1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb.,	1920	99¾	100¼	..
Prov. of N. B.5	Dec.,	1919	99¾	100½	4.90
G. of N'f'l'd..5	July,	1919	99	99½	5.20
Prov. of Sask.6	Feb.,	1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.	1916	100¼	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1918	99	99¾	5.15
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	100¼	100½	4.45
Am. Loco.....5	July,	1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L....6	Aug.	1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.5	Jan.	15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	99⅛	100	4.50
Am. Thread..4	Jan.,	1919	97½	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop.6	Mar.,	1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.05
A., T. & S. F.5	June,	1917	101⅛	101½	3.45
A. V. R.L.& P.6	July	1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6	June,	1921	101¾	102¼	6.50
B'klyn R. T...5	July,	1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. North....5	Sep.,	1917	98½	99¼	5.40
Can. Pac....6	Mar.	2,'24	101⅝	101⅞	5.50
C. P. R. & L.6	May,	1918	102½	103½	3.50
C. B. & Q....4	July,	1921	97⅜	98¼	4.43
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep.,	1917	99⅜	99⅝	5.35
Chicago Elev.5	July,	1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.7	May,	1918	102	102¾	..
Den. G. & E..6	June,	1917	101	101¼	5.45
East. P. & L.5	Mar.	1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr.,	1917	100¾	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec.,	1918	99¾	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.5	Nov.,	1917	98½	99½	5.35
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.62
Inter. Harv...5	Feb.	15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.38
L. Gas & El..	Apr.,	1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.....6	June,	1919	101	101⅜	5.45
Min. Gen. E..6	June,	1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6	June,	1916	98	99	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	98	98¼	7.50
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	99¼	100	5.10
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May,	1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav..6	May,	1917	99⅝	99⅞	6.55
Nor. S. Pow..5	Apr.	1,'41	98¾	99¼	5.00
Penn. Co.....4½	June	5,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
P. S. C., N..5	Mar.,	1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb.	19,'19	95½	96½	6.65
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100¼	100⅜	4.30
U.Ry.G. & E.5	Apr.,	1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S. P. S. Co.5	Apr.,	1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. F. Trac...6	Mar.,	1917	100¼	101¼	4.90
Wln. R.A.rms.5	Mar.,	1918	98¼	98⅝	5.75
W. V. T. & E.6	June,	1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan.	15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Thirty-four corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $874,000, were chartered today. They include:

Moriah Iron Ore Co., Inc., Port Henry, develop mineral lands, mining, iron ores, $100,000; T. G. P. H. and M. J. Brennan, Lake Placid.

Construction Laboratories, Inc., mercantile, contracting, electrical, chemical, mechanical engineering, advertising, $100,000; W. K. Dupre, Jr., F. E. Sturgis, H. C. Luff, 124 Maiden Lane.

The Upson Walton Co., of New York, Inc., wire, wire cord, rope, products, storage, wharfage, insurance, advertising, $100,000; R. Tunis, H. L. Williams, C. H. Mathews, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chicago Tire Co. of America, Inc., $100,000; F. H. Jacobson, C. A. Jacobson, S. Bernheim, 35 Nassau St.

Saenger & Trenhold, Inc., wearing apparel, particularly waists, $50,000; M. Trenhold, B. and S. Saenger, 215 West 88th St.

Excelsior Knitting Mills, Inc., sweaters, $50,000; W. C. Shrimpton, P. L. and L. Heymann, 174 Fingerboard Road, Rosebank.

Quaint Art Furniture Co., Inc., Syracuse, reorganization, $50,000; L. S. Chapman, F. Tyrell, C. M. Crouse, Syracuse, N. Y.

307-313 West 30th Street Corporation, realty, construction, decorating, $60,000; A. Lewis, G. Canales, H. G. Mack, 502 West 32nd Av.

Dolan Clothing Co., Inc., Albany, clothing, wearing apparel, merchandise, $50,000; R. C. B. Adams, E. J. Riley, T. H. McManns, 25 South Pearl St., Albany.

Winco Realty Corp., realty, construction, $10,000; R. T. Oliver, O. M. Goldsmith, A. J. Cohen, 256 West 57th St.

Werner & Brandson, Inc., Brooklyn, coffee, tea, spices, fibre, rubber, food, dyestuffs, $25,000; L. E. Werner, L. A. Walton, F. R. Moore, 247 West 46th St.

Lonmar Realty Corp., realty, construction, $25,000; F. W. Buermeyer, E. Weyergang, W. C. Nolan, 24 East 129th St.

W. H. Slattery, Inc., fancy leather goods, traveling bags, $25,000; F. A. Treiber, E. Schaufele, W. H. Slattery, 119 West 13th St.

Hamburg Garage Corp., Hamburg, garages, autos, $15,000; J. W. Stearns, C. B. Fuller, J. C. Lang, Buffalo.

Jandorf & Steiner, Inc., Bronx, breadstuffs, pastries, sweetmeats, $10,000; H. Wilson, A. Lubetkin, E. Fleischi, 514 Westchester Av., Bronx.

Pauline Furlong Health Corp., Publishing places for rest and physical exercise, $10,000; J. E. Monroe, A. Weinberger, P. Dodge, Freeport.

Eureka Rim Compressor, Inc., Addison, inventions, patents, merchandise, $10,000; R. C. Winton, E. J. Flannery, M. Casson, Jr., Addison.

The Fairfax Hotel Co., Inc., hotels, cafes, restaurants, $15,000; H. J. Kennedy, J. Reid, S. Eaton, 122 West 49th St.

Miller Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. and J. Friedman, J. Miller, 1427 Bryant Av., Brooklyn.

47 East 57th Street Co., Inc., realty, construction, building material, coal, lumber, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; W. B. Yeomans, J. B. Cusack, F. L. Kopf, 19 Liberty St.

Daniel Mayer-Carlton, Inc., theatres, acquire film productions, $10,000; D. Mayer, C. E. Carlton, D. Mayer, Times Building.

Otner Bros., Inc., liquors, hotels, restaurants, cafes, $5,000; J. I. and L. Otner, 922 Barretto St., Bronx.

The Capital City Supply & Contracting Corpn., Albany, road building, supplies, machinery, $5,000; S. E. Aronowitz, A. C. Rivet, W. D. Signer, 18 South Dove St., Albany.

The Westchester Motors Corpn., Mt. Vernon, motor cars, service stations, $5,000; R. A. Gauzenmuller, C. and L. R. Best, 446 Central Park West.

Signal - Commerce Motor Truck Corpn., trucks, autos, vehicles, engineering, appliances, capital par value; begin business with $500; C. E. Lewis, H. E. Berdan, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Connelly Investing Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, agent, broker, contracting, $5,000; S. Herbstman, J. H. and P. W. Connelly, 1,545 West 47th St.

Kohn & Geist Co., Inc., chemicals, drugs, dyes, $5,000; A. J. Geist, S. Kohn, S. S. Silberstein, 251 West 98th St.

Guardian Credit & Adjustment Service, Inc., mercantile, collections, printing, publishing, $5,000; W. R. Holloway, M. L. Turk, Jr., A. Newman, 884 Riverside Drive.

Sherman Pharmacy, Inc., drug stores, $5,000; E. and B. Gordon, C. Greenberg, 155 Sherman Av.

Lewsac Realty Corpn., realty, construction, hotels, inns, restaurants, capital no par value, begin business with $500; L. F. Vanner, J. J. O'Connor, F. W. Bain, 20 Exchange Place.

Capital Increases: Morgan Building Corpn., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $6,000,000; Kirman Engineering Corpn., New York, $25,000 to $75,000; Irene Underwear Co., New York, $5,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: East Side Auto Co., Inc., Manhattan; Bergman & Mintz, Inc., Manhattan; S. G. Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Charters filed: Atlantic Theatre Company, Hoboken, conduct a moving picture and theatrical enterprise, $125,000; Frank G. Hall, George A. Enright, Harry T. Hall, Hoboken.

Lewis & Powell Hardware Co., Salem, deal in hardware and builders' and plumbers' supplies, $50,000; Arthur B. Smith, Herbert Lewis, Henry M. Powell, Eleazer Smith, Salem.

Arcadia Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk yarn, wool, and textile fabrics, $50,000; Alexander Fisher, Samuel Lipsnitz, Abram Goldberg, Abe Harris, Paterson.

New York Elastic Braid Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in silk, braid, and other fabrics, $15,000; Ernest Timpel, New York; Alf Hugo Grossenbach, Jersey City, Leo Weinman, Arthur Schlanger, New York.

Leslie & Elliott Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in steam boilers, tanks, &c., $125,000; David Leslie, William Leslie, William Elliott, Henry Smith, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 20.—Charters filed:

United States and Argentine Corp., acquire plantations in the Republic of Argentina, South America, or elsewhere, $1,100,000; Herbert B. Latter, Norman Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Fibre Rubber Manufacturing Co., Inc., manufacture rubber goods, tires, &c., $1,000,000; A. J. Sherman Ferris, Giles L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Kentucky Oil Co., Inc., acquire lands containing petroleum and develop the same, $500,000; A. B. Raymond, Charles Sloame, F. E. Hadley, Chas. G. Bilissen, E. H. Peters, all of New York.

Tennessee Copper Meetings.

Directors of the Tennessee Copper Company held two meetings yesterday which lasted until 6 o'clock last evening. At that time members of the board said there would be no announcement, but that another meeting would be held today. Details of the Russian contract for acid were thrashed out at yesterday's meetings and it is understood that a new financial program was considered.

COTTON ADVANCES AGAINST BEAR NEWS

Market Closes Very Steady, with an Advance in Spite of Good Crop Reports.

SPINNERS WELL PROTECTED

Europe Not Expected to Abandon Hand-to-Mouth Buying Policy for Some Time to Come.

Cotton showed y

RELEASE SEIZED STEAMER.

Germany Heeds Protest of Sweden In the Case of the Adams.

LONDON, July 20.—The British steamer Adams, which was captured off the Swedish coast on Tuesday by a German destroyer, has been released, according to a Berlin dispatch transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

Sweden made an official protest to Berlin against the capture of the steamer, claiming it was effected within Swedish territorial waters, and the Berlin dispatch today states that the vessel was released as soon as it was established that the seizure occurred in such waters.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ziegler<CNY.
Smith<Shapiro.
Sane<Max.
Walter<Walter.
Wilson-Prevost<Samson.
Gaenslen<Marquez.
Re Title Guar & Surety Co (Bernfeld)
Herzberg<Herzberg.
Rizzo<Syrkin (2.)
Dressler<Beard.
Momand<Landers.
Kram<Jewish World Pub Co.
Perez & Janover<Greenhall.
Purdon<Berrian.
Re Goldberg (104 Ave D.)
CNY<Polk.
Ciraulo<Lawrence Holding Co.
Samsky<F W Wurster & Co.
Jingemaro<Morrell.
Phillips<Am Elec Mach Co.
Lawrence<Mulry.
Dicks<Perlstein.
Messineo<Carpenter.
Greenberg<Lawrence Holding Co.
Becker<Friedman.
Sonnenschein<Cohen.
Haber<Bloom.
Messineo<Carpenter.
Re Browning (Adamson.)
People<Great Atl & Pacific Tea Co.
Goldstein<Dollard.
W. 40 & 41 St Realty Co<NY Edison Co.
Isaacson<Gimbel Bros (2.)
Pawel<Thorn.
Surplus Assets Co<Payne.
Shapiro<Otterstedt.
Re Cassanos (Ford.)
Chino<Friedman.
Block<Levy.
Wasman<Butler.
Altman<Altman.
St Winock<Owens.
Wells<Shipman.
Re Mitchem Co (Zalkin.)
Re Kuck.
Mutual L I Co<Empire City Mtg. &o. Co (4.)
May<Cort Film Corp (2.)
Re Hart.
Lambert<Lambert.
Pleasant Spring Dist Co<Germano.
Lipman<Lipman.
Post<Thomas.
Taub<Fox.
Wolfman<Wolfman.
Connolly<Conroy.
Hoffmeister<Hoffmeister.
Flugelman<Motor Tire Reconstruction Co.
Meyer<Meyer.
Perlman<Perlman.
Rheinheimer<Apollo Bottling Co.
Downes<Wennenger.
Re Bard.
Eneman<Eneman.
Re E F Cullen, Inc.
Hungarian Gen Credit Bank<Titus.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Re Beadleston.
Singer<NY Life Ins.
Kobre<Travelers Ins.
Re Moriarity.
Kobre Assets Corp<Travelers Ins Co.
Cook<Cook.
Armour & Co<Johnson-Salkeld Co.
Pomeroy<Hock Y RR.
Higgins<same (2.)
Same<Toledo & Ohio Cent Ry.
Brockman<Brockman.
Hagaman<Thornton.
Re J B Greenhut & Co
Leonard<Braunstein.
People<Horowitz.
Uiman<Hudson.
Bement<Aetna Life Ins Co.
Barrett Mfg Co<I B Cont Co.
Grand Un Paper Co<Schlesinger.
Trop<Silberberg.
Nord<Nord.
Ostendorf<Rockville Centre Imp Co.
Weingarten<Weingarten.
Sierra<Phila & Rdg C & I Co.
Harris<Tribune Assn.
Herbst<Keystone Driller Co.
Re Robinson.
Abrahani<Purdy.
Albertson<Gillespie.
Robert<Robert.
Burnham<Burnham.
Re Webb.
Shea<Woods.
Kobre<Travelers Ins.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Willis for probate: Jos. D. Carroll,
Eliza D. Howell, Ann Ward,
Caroline Brickelmaier, William Lewis.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Scelnerman<Ranofsky.
Naughtin & Co<Emerson.
Buchbaum<Hart.
Bay State Thread Works<Serkess.
Levy<Levin.
Scapecchi<Syracuse.
Wendrowsky<Levy.
Horwath<Jager.
Tchaichi<Faden.
Barker-Jennings Hardware Co<Perfection V. C. Washer, Inc.
Alpert<Speckortsky.
Levenson<Marx.
Weiss<Bocker.
Katz<Block.
Dempsey<Moran T & T Co.
Diamond<Friedman.
Feuerstein<Kowitz.
Reiter<Scher.
Alpert<Speckortsky.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Newberger<Cunningham—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Breese<Reich—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Grace Phillips<Andrew Phillips—William E Slevin. Albert Morganstern<Marie Kahre—James Carey. Dora Schiffer<Marie Kahre—James P Carey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called July 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Sachs<Gersman (2.) | People<Brandon (2.)

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Freedman<Attardo—Louis C. Hartman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re E. Greenfield's Son<Max Katz—Marcus Schnitzer. Catherine C. Murray<Harold H. Harding—Walter L. McLaughlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re East 19th St.
Walsikoski<[illegible] & R[illegible] Coal & I Co.
Hogan<Carpinsky.
Miller<Cooks.
Newins<Madison.
Jaworower<Rovers.
Re Williamsburg Imp Co, (Rutland Road.)
Robinson<Robinson.
Schneider<CNY.
Schmidt<Nestel.
Re Bender. (McKee.)
Kozikow<Wendell & Evans Co.
Salson<Hymowitz.
Feinblatt<Tolsky.
Kelly<McMullen Printing Co.
Borough Bank<Halberg, (2.)
Nickerson<same.
Bielmann<same, (4.)
Nolan<Hahn.
Sheerin<Sheerin.
Press Pub Co<Rose.
Brandt<Voorhies.
Middleton<Sackett-Wilhelm Co.
Fitkalo<Fitkalo.
Bruce-Brown<Meserole Re 78th St.
Re Brooklyn Av.
Gamba<Calati.
Levine<Carlton.
Re Joralemon.
Co, (Murphy.)
Lloyd.
Re Wetzel. (Stoeckel.)
Ruan<Bruetsch.
Roberts<Ingram.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 340; Frank Panico against Woodbury G. Langdon Co. et al., July 5, 1916.....$237

311 AV, 1,994; Isaac Metz against Elizabeth B. Colt et al., May 16, 1916.....$360

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 16th St, 26x95.6; George R. Smith against Adolph Danziger et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. M. Rider.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x50; East River Savings Institution against Mary D. Dixon et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. F. Hibbard.

LUDLOW ST, 24; Lincoln Trust Co. against Leon Goldenberg et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 86th St, 20.8x100; Mary D. O'Connor et al against Henrietta D. O'Connor et al, partition; attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

86TH ST, 43 West; Rosalie C. Deussing against Edwin A. Rafter et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. T. Knox.

97TH ST, 22 East; Betty Collamore against Doty Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck.

115TH ST, 404 East; American Mortgage Co. against Frank Garofalo et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

151ST ST, s s, 850 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 86.10x99.11; N. Y. Life Ins. Co. against Alapri Trading Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, 152.8 ft n of 181st St, 16.9x95.6; Catherine P. Johnston, as executrix, against Wolf Burland et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

3D AV, n s, 206 ft w of 4th St, 33.4x114; Nadia Seifer Mann against Jacob Lake, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Deiches & Goldwater.

163TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Morris Av, 86.7x98.3; Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York against Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Mackellar & Gerbracht.

205TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x114; Andrew S. Arrison against Sarah A. Nolan, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar.....July 22

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 P. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Louis.....July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....July 21

Philippine Islands, specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..July 23

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....July 24

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 19; Shanghai, June 23; Yokohama, July 1, and Kobe, July 2—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 16, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 28; Kobe, July 3, and Yokohama, July 4—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 24.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises 4:41 | Sun sets 7:23 | Moon rises 10:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:09	12:46	6:27	7:04
Governors Island	12:44	1:26	7:00	7:49
Hell Gate	2:30	3:32	8:50	8:30

Arrived—Thursday, July 20.

SS Sommelsdyk, Kirkwall, July 9.
SS Glematis, La Pallice, July 4.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, July 12.
SS Florisel, Halifax, July 17.
SS Comet, Beaumont, July 10.
SS Comus, New Orleans, July 15.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 17.
SS Hurumi, Halifax, July 17.
SS Brilliant, Beaumont, July 10.
SS Oldambt, Rotterdam, June 24.
SS Arechondo, Balboa, July 3.
SS Ile de la Reunion, Gibraltar, July 6.
SS Boomberg, Kirkwall, July 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Gregory	Barbados	July 11
Briardene	Manchester	July 6
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Comandante	Jacksonville	July 18
El Norte	Galveston	July 15
Carrillo	Colon	July 13
Advance	Colon	July 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Commewijne	Cape Haitien	July 17
Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Bantu	Swansea	July 7
San Giorgio	Naples	July 10
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 20
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
†Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Brazos	San Juan	July 19
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermudia	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortez	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Sabine	Key West	July 21
Apache	Jacksonville	July 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Sardegna	Gibraltar	July 10
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21

DUE THURSDAY.

†United States	Kirkwall	July 16
Atlantian	Liverpool	July 13
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Daysaria	Algiers	July 9
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Guglielmo, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Santiago, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Olmer, Nacoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kotonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
California, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL, MONDAY.

Corozal, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Neptune, Naples		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentine	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	4:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 20.

SS Siberia, Bordeaux to New York, was 1,466 miles W. of Ferrol, Spain, at noon, 18th.

SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 28 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 50 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 100 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 177 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 360 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 680 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 187 miles S. at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 7 miles S. W. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, July 20.
SS Halifed, at Archangel, June 29.
SS Agios Georgios, at Barcelona, July 12.
SS Basso Terre, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Barwan, at Falmouth, July 14.
SS Justin, at Para, July 14.
SS O. A. Knudsen, at Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Olpfeid, at Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Olaf Kyne, at Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Delnjoa, at Nagasaki, July 19.
SS Philadelphian, at St. Nazaire, July 19.
SS Rumanian Prince, at Liverpool, July 19.
SS Medan, at Barbados, July 19.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, July 20.
SS Almirante, at Colon, July 20.
SS E. F. Luckenbach, at Auckland, July 19.

Sailed.

SS Noordam, from Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Drammensfjord, from Christiania, July 14.
SS Gamma, from Amsterdam, July 15.
SS Buffalo, from Hull, July 19.
SS Trinidad, from St. Croix, July 19.
SS Celia, from Iquique, July 19.
SS Karimata, from Barbados, July 19.
SS E. T. Nygaard, from Ayr, July 18.
SS Kirkoswald, from Gandia, July 16.
SS Waaldyk, from Rotterdam, July 20.
SS Zaandyk, from Rotterdam, July 20.
SS Colon, from Colon, July 20.

Passed.

SS Principessa Laetitia, New York for —, passed Gibraltar.

Broad, shaded decks and cool breezes make this daylight trip a most refreshing summer outing. Large, fast steamers daily, except Sunday, between

New York and Albany

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday

to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

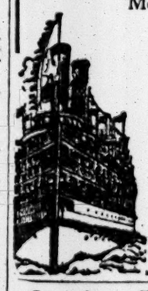
leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer Clermont will make additional trips Saturdays, July 22nd and 29th, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8:00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Hudson River Day Line

DESBROSSES ST. PIER. Tel. 4141 Spring. NEW YORK

The Coolest Way To Spend Sunday

Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie.



Round Trip $1.00

S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.

Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.

Hudson Navigation Company

Sunday Excursions To NEW HAVEN Str. RICHARD PECK

Leave Pier 28, E. R. 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due New York 9:00 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND. VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.

FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.

MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.

TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.

The New England Steamship Co.

Delightful Sunday Outings STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL To Bridgeport

Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.

A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions

The New England Steamship Co.

SUNDAY SAIL Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles. Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie

Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"

Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunchroom.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE

48 MILES UP THE HUDSON

Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service

Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, Str. "Rosedale" Lv. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.

Saturday Afternoon Trip

Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 125d St. 2:00 P. M. About 3 HOURS at BEAR MOUNTAIN

Round Trip, Weekdays, 80c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.

MUSIC. DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier, half hour later. $1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms. *Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.* HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

"Steamer Mandalay" ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

DAY and NIGHT TRIPS

MUSIC. DANCING.

Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45 & 7 P. M. Returning Lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

GLEN ISLANDS

New boat service from Battery—To-day, 9:30 & 10 A. M. and 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 mins. later.

SOUND RED BACK LINE 50 CENTS

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:35 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:35, 9:35 a. m.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND

Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Tel. 600 Gramercy.

Daylight Trips Long Island Sound

Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN on Mondays Only

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A.M. For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request. City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-By-Water.

BOSTON Metropolitan Line, Fare $5.00 and $6.00. Cape Cod Canal. Superb Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Lve. Pier 18, No. River, ft. Murray St., Week Days and Suns., 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Music on each Steamer.

PORTLAND A delightful 300-mile 22-hour trip to The City Beautiful, Maine Steamship Line. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, No. River, ft. Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats. 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A.M.

Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist & New York Transfer Co. Offices.

Tickets All Points. Baggage Checked Thru.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50 EVERY SUNDAY

Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East New York, 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."

Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M. Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, foot 34th St., E. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3

Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE $2.80 BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50

Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75

Staterooms $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00

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VALLEY GROVE

80 Mile Sail on the Sound

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Bathing, Dancing.

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Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

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Frederik VIII..... July 26 | United States.... Aug. 3

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Ideal trip for rest, health, recreation. SAVANNAH LINE, 140 West 42d St., N. Y.

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Fall River Line

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:27 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00. P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:42 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:15 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

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SUNDAY, JULY 23

into the most beautiful section of "The Switzerland of America." Enjoy the wonderful ride on the Mauch Chunk Switchback. Special train leaves West New York, West 23d St. Ferry, 8:20 A. M.; Liberty St., 8:30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:50; Newark, 9:10.

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**Lehigh

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Park Avenue and Broadway Corners Change Hands—Two Tall Buildings Planned Near Times Square Costing $1,300,000—$600,000 Loan on Luttgen Corner—Business Leases.

Several good deals and several important building operations for which plans were filed furnished plenty of interest to the realty market yesterday.

On Park Avenue a deal was reported as about closed by Arthur Curtiss James for the four old dwellings at 630 and 632 Park Avenue and 54 and 58 East Sixty-ninth Street, being the southwest corner of those thoroughfares. The plot is directly opposite the new home nearing completion of Mr. James on the northwest corner, covering half of the Park Avenue block front. The houses were accumulated within the last few months by Mr. James to prevent an undesirable improvement. The buyer, whose identity has not been divulged, is contemplating the erection of a high-class residence in keeping with the character of the new houses lately completed there. The plot fronts 86.5 feet on Park Avenue and 63 on Sixty-ninth Street.

The two adjoining houses at 50 and 52, also purchased by Mr. James some time ago, were sold by him to O. L. Dommerich, who is preparing to erect a home for his occupancy, and the two houses at 686 and 688 Park Avenue, adjoining the plot just sold, are being torn down for William Sloane's new home.

Pettit Resells Broadway Corner.

Franklin Pettit, who purchased early in the week the southwest and northwest corners of Broadway and Eighty-first Street from the estate of Maria de Witt Jesup, has resold the southwest corner, 95.6 by 104.3, covered by a three-story taxpayer building, to the Mills Bebee Corporation. Lewis B. Preston was the broker. Long Island property was given in part payment. No immediate improvement is contemplated. A loan of $200,000 on this property at 4½ per cent. has been obtained for the new owners by Mr. Preston. In the former deal the southwest corner had been held at $350,000 by the Jesup estate.

$1,300,0000 for Two Buildings Near Times Square.

Plans for two large buildings near the Times Square section were filed yesterday, representing an estimated cost of $1,300,000. The larger was for a twenty-one-story office building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, 105 by 197, owned by the Robert Hoe estate. E. & M. Flagg are the architects, and the cost is placed at $1,000,000. Plans for a sixteen-story structure were filed for the site over a year ago.

The second building is to be a twelve-story structure on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, 98.9 on the avenue by 125 on the street, owned by Louisa M. Gerry. It will adjoin the Union Dime Savings Bank on the Fortieth Street corner. The architects, Maynicke & Franke, place the cost at $300,000. The property was leased on a long term a short time ago by the Library Square Realty Company, which is erecting the building. It will replace seven buildings of the old-time Sixth Avenue type.

$600,000 Loan on Luttgen Corner.

The transfer was recorded yesterday by Walter Luttgen of his residential plot at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street; 75.6 by 100, to the 690 West End Avenue Construction Company. At the same time a mortgage was recorded of $600,000 made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the new apartment to be erected there.

Buys Garage Site.

As a site for a two-story garage, Max Greenburg has purchased from the New York Title and Mortgage Company 228 and 230 East Eighty-fifth Street, a plot 50 by 100.

Tenement Sales.

William H Archibald and the John P. Peel Company sold for Mary Reed, who is one of the heirs of the Geoghegan estate, the two five-story front and rear tenements, 437 and 439 West Twenty-fifth Street, on a plot 50 by 98.9. This property has been owned by the family of the seller for nearly fifty years. The purchaser will hold for investment.

Recent Buyers.

Annie Schuster is the buyer of 49 Franklin Street, sold by Morris Weinstein.

Charles G. Taylor is the buyer of the dwelling 56 East Seventy-third Street, sold by the Frankenburg estate.

Jennie Marino is the buyer of 352 Madison Street.

Church Buys Building for Nursery.

The Church of Our Lady of Mercy of Fordham purchased at auction yesterday 4,691 Park Avenue, a four-story building on a plot 40.4 by 100, for $18,600. The building was formerly occupied by a sanitarium and will be used by the church as a nursery.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson sold for Thomas C. Stephens 1,056 Grant Avenue, a three-family brick semi-detached building, on a lot 25 by 100; also for the same owner 2,253 Hughes Avenue, a three-family brick detached dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

A. E. Briggs has sold for Hopkins G. Barrett Company 2,463 Grand Avenue, a ten-room private dwelling, on a plot 75 by 106, to the Hopewell Building Company for improvement.

The Arkilin Realty Company sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 931 to 941 East 181st Street, two five-story thirty-family flats, on a plot 62.6 by 119, held at $85,000.

As a site for a row of apartment houses the Aldus Construction Company bought nine lots on University Avenue, extending to Ogden Avenue, 250 feet south of the junction of those streets, and nine lots on 171st Street, south side, between Merriam and Ogden Avenues. The lots were taken in exchange for the northeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue and 207th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold to F. Levy the one-family private dwelling, on plot 25 by 100, 2,139 Sixty-seventh Street, in Mapleton Park, near the Twenty-second Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway. The buyer paid $6,000 for the property.

Martin A. Ansbro has sold a six-family apartment house at 571 Fifty-eighth Street for Mrs. Catherine Larsen to an investor.

Long Island.

John A. Wilbur, President of the Pine-Aire Realty Company, has purchased 800 lots at Pine-Aire, and 100 acres adjoining the railway station at Pine-Aire, near Bay Shore, from the T. B. Ackeson Company. It will be extensively developed, chiefly with bungalow dwellings.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the Boulevard, to V. & F. Confalon; also a plot, 40 by 100 feet, on Union Avenue, to Alexander Hanan.

New Jersey.

Lester H. Goodkind has sold for the Rahway Park Realty Company a corner on Woodbridge Avenue and Edgarten Boulevard at Rahway. The buyer contemplates building a residence and a store.

Meister Builders, Inc. have purchased from the Middlesex Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New Brunswick 625 lots at Highland Park, New Brunswick, facing the trolley line between New Brunswick and Metuchen, for immediate improvement.

E. M. Hathaway has purchased a residence at Haworth overlooking the fifth tee of the Haworth golf course. The consideration was about $10,000. Woolsey Hill was the broker in the sale.

Staten Island Buyer.

Anna J. Tiffany has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff a bungalow on a lot 40 by 90 on Ocean View Place, Hill Crest Park, Giffords.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold to John T. Kelly of Scarsdale a plot consisting of several acres, together with the home known as Sunnyridge, on Murray Hill Road.

The Estates of Tappan Zee sold to David E. Goe of New York City a plot on Kelburne Avenue, Philipse Manor, N. Y., adjoining the Philipse Manor Clubhouse.

Another Fifty-seventh Street Dwelling for Business.

Charles Klein of 13 Rue Royale, Paris, a French dressmaker, has leased 36 West Fifty-seventh Street and will occupy it after extensive alterations about Oct. 1.

The property is owned by Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow. Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease.

Mechanics Society Leases West Broadway Building.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have leased for the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen the five-story building at 418-420 West Broadway to the Crown Cordial and Extract Company of 18 Desbrosses Street. The lease is for a period of years at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. The building was recently altered and equipped with the best fire preventive appliances

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for F. & G. Pflomm, as agents, the four-story building at 1,741 Broadway, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc. The tenants will make extensive alterations to connect the building with the premises abutting, where they occupy a floor 75 by 200, extending from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street.

J. P. Butterly has leased for L. K. Price the six-story Prince iron warehouse at 553 to 557 West Thirty-third Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, to John Carleton, proprietor of the Pennsylvania Terminal Storage Warehouses at 519 to 523 West Thirty-eighth Street, but which were recently damaged by fire. The lease is for a long term at a net rental basis.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at 34 East Forty-ninth Street for the Advocate Realty Company to F. Newlin Price, dealer in porcelains and antiques.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Cigar Stores Company to the Wolff & Sin Shops, Inc., the store at 261 Broadway in the Smith Gray building, northwest corner of Broadway and Warren Street.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased the corner store at 1,754 Amsterdam Avenue for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $30,000; also the corner store at 1,740 Amsterdam Avenue at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Thomas Simpson the store at 1,976 Broadway to the Whittemore-Sim Company.

M. Rosenthal Company has leased for M. Bent the building at 216-218 Sixth Avenue for a term of years to the Paris Millinery Establishment at an aggregated rental of about $100,000.

Aeroplane Company Leases Building.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to the L. W. F. Engineering Company, manufacturers of aeroplanes, the building on Eighth Street, Third to Fourth Avenues, College Point, L. I. Cross & Brown Company leased to the company space in the Russell Building in Long Island City last January, but larger quarters are now needed.

Realty Notes.

Plans were filed yesterday for adding five additional stories to the fourteen-story Fifth Avenue Building, west side of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, thereby making it a nineteen-story structure, at a cost of $725,000. The Fifth Avenue Building Company is the owner. Maynicke and Franke are the architects.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $36,500 to the Hyman Berman Building Company on the building 2,307 Morris Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

146th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, vacant; W. N. Bayler, as trustee, against L. A. McBride et al; Young, S. & R., attorneys; due, $31,628.89; taxes, &c., $204; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale; adjourned to July 27.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 308 East, s s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Solara Holding Co. et al.; Samford, R. & K., attorneys; due, $16,744.41; taxes, &c., $750; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

135th St, East, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 100x100, vacant; trustees' sale; estate of Cornelius C. Cuyler; to J. C. Connell for $2,250.

Troy Av, n s, between Myrtle and Sycamore Sts, 100x100; trustees' sale; estate of C. C. Cuyler; to M. S. Borland for $1,400.

St. Mark's Place, 30, s s, 172 ft w of 2d Av, 20x120, six-story tenement; Frank Gens & Co. against Ella Frankel et al.; M. A. Rabinowitz, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $47,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Jackson Av, 906, e s, 174.8 ft s of 163d St, 26x87.6, five-story flat; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. against Norcorth Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $28,516.17; taxes, &c., $2,219.12; to Charles D. Rele for $29,300.

By James J. Donovan.

147th St, 429 East, n s, 438 ft w of Brook Av, 42.3x99.9, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against Rosalie Singer et al.; O. F. Hibbard attorney; due, $30,-005.98; taxes, &c., $788.95; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Tinton Av, 916, e s, 154.4 ft s of 163d St, 26.7x135, two-story frame house; adjourned to Sept. 25.

180th St, 746 and 748 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x160x irregular, two-story frame house and vacant; withdrawn.

By J. H. Mayers.

Hull St, 3,407, n s, 150 ft e of Mosholu Parkway North, 27x110, four-story flat; Rhinelander R. E. Co. against Samuel Keeler et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $19,003.59; taxes, &c., $695.97; to Charles D. Rele for $18,000.

By George Price.

Park Av, 4,691, w s, 180.6 ft n of 187th St, 40.4x100; four-story flat; M. A. Moller against M. C. Schnackenberg et al.; Miller & B., attorneys; due, $17,925.36; taxes, &c., $538.88; to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy of Fordham for $18,600.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Mosholu Parkway South, w s, 132.1 ft n of 203d St, 31.0x71.4x irregular; two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; E. R. Moon and another against Elisa Lavy et al.; Robert Godson, attorney; due, $7,531.91; taxes, &c., $782.50; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 22 West, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x114.8x irregular, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against S. G. F. Weber; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $12,-712.80; taxes, &c., $248.87.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Barnes Av, n e corner of 24th St, 114x52.6; S. G. Litwin against M. M. Oakes et al.; J. N. Helfat, attorney; due, $1,385.28; taxes, &c., $500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s e corner of 37th St, for a twenty-one-story store and office building, 105x197; Robert Hoe Estate, 15 William St, owner; E. and M. Flagg, 119 Broad St, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

6th Av, s w corner of 41st St, for a twelve-story office building, 98.9x125; L. M. Gerry, owner; New York Library Square Realty Co., Inc., lessee; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $300,000.

60th St, 47 and 49 East, for a four-story club, 31x100; Groller Club of New York, 29 East 32d St, owner; B. G. Goodhue, 2 West 47th St., architect; cost, $50,000.

105th St, 37 West, for a three-story laboratory, 28.8x62.4; General Memorial Hospital, 2 West 103th St, owner; Palmer and Hornbostel, 63 William St, architects; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 2,609 to 2,610, to two seven-story stores and lofts; L. M. Kramer, premises, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, w s, 23d to 24th St, to a fourteen-story store and office building; Fifth Av. Building Co., premises, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $725,000.

58th St, 41 to 45 West, to three five-story dwellings; B. F. Schurman, 48 Central Park South, owner; Windsor & von Thaden, 37 Wall St., architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BAYARD ST, 33, s s, 94.6 ft e of Bowery, 20x49.9; Frieda, wife of Louis Robinson, et al., to Louis Robinson, 105 Henry St, all title; quitclaim, July 14; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

LE ROY ST, St. Luke's Place, s s, 123.5 e of Hudson St, 21.8x100; Patrick J. Roon to Ellen I. Walker, 6 St. Luke's Place, mtg $8,500; June 30; attorney, James J. Walker, 51 Chambers St.....$1

MANHATTAN AV, 120, w s, 67.7 ft n of 105th St, 16.7x75; William Lustgarten & Co. to Louis and Aniello A. De Genaro, 926 Amsterdam Av, mtg $4,000, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

POST AV, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 75x150; Ada W. Rasines, Norfolk, Va., to Bella J. Sutton, 2 West 59th St, July 13; attorney, Samuel Hoff, 30 East 42d St....$1

RIDGE ST, 30, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Frances Rosenthal to Rose Greenspan, on the premises, July 12; address Benjamin Greenspan, 259 Madison St..$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 48.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100, with right of way over 3 ft alley, rear, to 104th St; Tanner Realty Corp'n to 230 West 104th Street, Inc., all liens, July 13; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 93d St, 75.8x100; Walther Luttgen, Redding, Conn., to 690 West End Avenue Construction Co., 34 Pine St, June 27; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$100

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x101.8; 3d Av, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7x 16.8x92.1; Amelia M. Aiken, ex'trx of Christian Jackle, to Ottillie F. Fallon, daughter of Christian Jackle, 1,132 Clay Av, all liens, July 17; address, 1,132 Clay Av, Bronx, mtg $10,000.....$1

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x101.8; 3d Av, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7; Amelia M. Aiken, executrix, to Amelia M. Aiken, 512 West 168th St, one-third part, mtg $10,000, July 17.....$1

5TH AV, n e corner of 17th St, 29.6x100; Edward H. Delafield, Norwalk, Conn., to Elizabeth R. Delafield, 53 East 56th St, Cornelia V. R. Delafield, 30 East 68th St, and Julia F. Crosby, 103 East 75th St, ¼ part, c. a. e. May 24; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth R. Delafield, ex'trx of Francis Delafield, to Julia F. Crosby, Cornelia Van R., and Edward H. Delafield and Elizabeth R. Delafield, June 2; attorneys, same.....$1

6TH AV, e s, 89.5 ft n of 51st St, 22x77.11; Sophie Eckerson to John C. R. Eckerson, 168 West 88th St, May 21, 1914, all liens; attorneys, Thomas & Eckerson, 299 Madison Av $1

11TH ST, 108 and 110, s w corner of 6th Av, run w 56.10; s w 140.6; e s 50.0; n e 166.7 to w s of 6th Av x129.6 to beginning, foreclosure July 11; William C. Arnold, referee, to Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, 9 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, July 18; attorneys, Cullen & Dykman, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn $100,000

12TH ST, n s, 208 ft e of Avenue B, 23x165.3; Philip J. Hoelderer, Jeffersonville, N. Y., to Minnie Helfstein, 2,366 Crotona Av, all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

58TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x75.5; Sophie Eckerson to John C. R. Eckerson, 168 West 88th St, May 21, 1914; attorneys, Thomas & Eckerson, 299 Madison Av....$1

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; John E. Dietz and another, executors, &c., to Sidney H. Sonn, 314 West 87th St, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, 132 East, s s, 34 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x68; Jatison Construction Co. to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 11.....$100

85TH ST, n s, 311 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Florence Mayer to Leonard Schafer, 923 West End Av, mtg $20,000, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

87TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft w of Park Av, 51.1x100.8; Henry Selig et al. to Edward F. McLaughlin, 60 East 83d St, ¼ part, mtg $48,-000, all title, July 19; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$8,000

112TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Jewel Lewis, Union Av, mtg $17,000, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

112TH ST, 130 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Martonbert Realty to Stonewall Realty Co., 35 West 39th St, mtg $21,000, all liens, July 19; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 B'way.$100

112TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Jewel Lewis to Abraham Kelisky, 256 Broadway, mtg $17,500, July 19....$100

115TH ST, 419-421 East, n s, 180 ft e of 1st Av, 35x100.11; Enrico Vilgiani to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

118TH ST, 102 West, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11, foreclosure June 27; Alfred H. Townley, referee, to Anna M. Werfelman, 277 East 198th St, July 19; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway.....$7,600

142D ST, 523 West, n s, 334.6 ft e of Broadway, 40.0x99.11; Church of Our Lady of Lourdes to Felician Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, 523 West 142d St, July 10; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway, $40,000

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s s, 105 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 42x105; Sadie Klein to Esther Rosen, 950 Aldus St, July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

GARFIELD ST, w s, 100 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Anna C. Crafer to Jos. J. S. Arnold et al, 1,747 Garfield St, mtg $3,000 July 18; attorneys, Wm. Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$1

GILBERT PLACE, 1,219, n s, 25x100; Carrie Lazar to Hyman Silberman, 1,506 Southern Boulevard, mtg $7,750, July 18; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n w corner 174th St, runs n 0.10x s 0.10x e 5-100 ft; Arthur W. Sheafer and another, executors, to Merle I. St. John, 1 Gramercy Park, July 27; attorney, Merle I. St. John, 27 Cedar St $25

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 309.10 ft n e of 184th St, 90x119.1; Stonewall Realty Co. to Martonbert Realty Corp'n, 149 Broadway, mtg $5,000, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

IRVINE ST, 882, e s, 25x100; Morris Lazar to Hyman Silberman, 1,506 Southern Boulevard, mtg $7,500, July 18; attorney, Moses H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$1

KING'S TERRACE, e s, 275 ft s from line of lands conveyed by Estate of N. P. Bailey by deed recorded in Liber 5, Conveyances, page 94, runs s 118.7x e 101x n 103 x w 100; Wm. S. Schutz et al to Sarah Kaplan, 425 Chester St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, June 12; attorneys, Stern & R., 149 Broadway $1

LOTS 30 to 33, Map Witton, &c.; Frank W. Fuller to Lottie N. Fuller, 902 East 141st St., mtg $1,800, Aug. 9, 1915; attorney, Lottie N. Fuller, 902 East 141st St.....$1

LOT 19, amended map of Ades Park; Simira Mascia to Abondanza Mascia, 3,211 Cruger Av, mtg $5,000, July 20; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOT 1, map of Woolf vs. Wynoff; Henry E. Weller, referee, to Kate Thieman, 1,456 Cromwell Av, July 7; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway $855

LOT 9, map of sub-division, Lots 67 and 142, map of Bronxwood Park, and 48 to 54 and 66 to 68, map of Adee Park; Simira Mascia to Abondanza Mascia, 3,211 Cruger Av, July 20; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOTS 23 and 24, map of Haight Estate; Geo. Adams to Carrie Adams, 1,042 Taylor Av, July 19; attorney, J. H. Behrmann, 3,870 White Plains Av.....$100

NEWBOLD AV, 2,345 and 2,347, w s, 50x108; Annie Egan to Jeannette W. Fiero, 224 Rich Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $3,000, July 12; attorneys, Fiero, C. & F., 2 Rector St.....$1

RIVER DRIVE, w s, 159.2 s from n s land now or formerly of along the Hudson Co., runs s 118.7x w 91.8x n w 25x s w 93.1 x n 27.10x40.6x n e 25.2x n e 127.5; J. William Hibbard to Lee De Forest, at River Drive and 232d St, mtg $8,335, March 29; attorney, R. M. Fulton, 500 5th Av.....$1

SEDGWICK AV, 2,615, w s, 33.5x132.7, Bronxmont Realty Co. to Marie L. Diehl, 1,019 East 180th St, mtg $10,000, July 8; attorneys, Wm. Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$100

TIMPSON PL, s e corner of 149th St, 106.8x25x104x26.9; Thomas J. Adams to Elizabeth Rankin, 119 West 77th St, July 18; attorney, W. R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$100

TINTON AV, n w corner of 149th St, 100x94; Thomas J. Adams to Elizabeth Rankin, 119 West 77th St, July 18; attorney, W. R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$100

TRINITY AV, 764, e s, 50x98.6; Bertha Kaufman to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, July 19; attorneys, Weil & M., 3 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jonas Weil et al. to Bertha Kaufman, 1,496 Lexington Av, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

TRINITY AV, s e corner of 149th St, 50x54; Thos. J. Adams to Eliz. Rankin, 119 West 77th St, July 18; attorney, Wm. R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$100

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x125; Moses Hodes to Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., 2,650 Briggs Av, mtg, $12,000, May 22; attorney, H. Flishnick, 302 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., to Crompton Bldg. Corporation, 46 New Chambers St., July 11; attorney, same $1

183D ST, s s, 500 ft e of Cypress Av, 210 ft to 132d St, x150x110x50x100x100; Knickerbocker Marble Co., Inc., to Anderson H. Tyson, 43 Lincoln Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway, Feb. 2; attorney, A. H. Tyson, 43 Cedar St $1

137TH ST, 528 East, s s, 25x100; Hy. Hilke to Philip Durrenberger, 1,263 3d Av, mtg. $10,000, July 19; attorney, M. J. Katz, 320 Broadway $100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DOWNING ST, 15, alt; John L. Kirk to Charles Nucciarone, 405 Thompson St, 4 9-12 years and 12 days from July 20, 1916; attorney, D. Rosengarten, 19 Cedar St.,$1,200

IRVINGTON ST, 135, first loft; Eugene L. Richards, trustee in bankruptcy of Adolf Mendel, to Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 100, International Union of America, on premises, 1 year from April 30, 1917, 1 year rent.....$600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CHAMBERS ST, n e corner of West Broadway, —×—; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against Huggins Estate, Inc., owner; Joseph Weintraub, lessee and contractor, renewal $74

MADISON AV, 789; Charles B. Gosse against W. Holden Weeks, owner and contractor $381

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; Adin G. Pierce Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, renewal $1,862

34TH ST, 124 West; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against David and Isabella Watts, owners; Isaac Metz, contractor.....$209

34TH ST, 124 West; Louis Flachner against Isabella A. Watts, owner; Isaac Metz, contractor $220

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

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South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue. Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms, and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
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Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
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$1,000 to $1,350.
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620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
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New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
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Rents $540 to $1,100.
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The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
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Southwest Corner Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
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IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
16 East 96th Street
Near Park Entrance
THOROUGHLY MODERN EVERY IMPROVEMENT
A PARKWAY STREET AND AMID HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES
RENTALS $1,600 TO $2,250
Apply
QUEENSTON CORPORATION
18 East 41st Street
Or on premises.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This All-Year-Round Home AT Shore Acres "On the Sound, at Old Saybrook Point"
For $10,750.
Small First Payment, Balance on Your Own Terms.
This beautiful new residence of most distinctive design, built of brick and stucco with every modern improvement, including gas, electricity and steam heat, containing large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, four master's bedrooms with two baths and maid's room, on magnificently located, large-sized plot, heated garage built to match house. The exceptional value of this offering must be seen to be fully appreciated.
Shore Acres is a magnificent private park, 40 minutes from the Grand Central Station, and only 19 miles by automobile on the Boston Post Road. Located directly on Long Island Sound it offers all the delights of ideal all-year-round suburban home life, with the advantages of a magnificent waterfront development, which offers boating, bathing, fishing, tennis and golf, and which includes the charming social advantages of a Community Club House for the use of Shore Acres residents.
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OWNER MUST SELL
or rent, with privilege of purchase, new house, Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

THE HOUSE YOU DREAMT ABOUT.
New, built of stucco; few but large rooms. Artistic in design. Hardwood floors, white woodwork, mahogany doors; 2 baths, fireplace, finest plumbing and electric fixtures. Enclosed veranda, sleeping porch. Finest section of Mount Vernon. Price $10,-0-. Carrying cost less than rent.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SERVICE FOR THE COUNTRY HOME BUYER!
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HUNTINGTON 10,000 SQUARE FEET
$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.
$5 Down. $2 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets. B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 Cash Will Start You,
balance $3 weekly will buy poultry farm, well-built house, 6 rooms, range, stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. B Estate, 243 West 34th St.

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New 8-room, All-Year Residence
Large plot; big living room, tile bath, 2 open fireplaces, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address
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Near Skillman. Splendid farm over 140 acres. House 17 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage. Artesian well, pond, dam; stock, crops, and tools included. $40,000.
For Details See
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AT COST—NEW COLONIAL HOUSE
8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., overlooking ocean; insured title for rental price; owner's residence; inspection; photo., particulars; Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Estate of Emma F. McNall, Bankrupt.
Consisting of 2 Pieces of Real Estate.
AT 3 P. M. on the premises, 91 Field Point Road, 1,888 acres. Dwelling, 5 master's and 4 maids' bedrooms and 3 baths; stable, 3 stalls and living apartment.
AT 4 P. M. on the premises, South Indian Harbor Yacht Club, 118 feet water frontage; stucco dwelling, 6 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, 2 cars and living apartment.
BOTH TO BE SOLD SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.
Wilbur S. Wright, Trustee in Bankruptcy. For booklet and other particulars apply to
Thomas N. Cooke, Auctioneer, Greenwich, Conn.
Smith Bldg.,

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

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430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms...19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

9, 10, 11 Room Apartments
**$1,600 to $2,700 per

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Atlantic storm is central tonight some distance off the Virginia Coast and still moving north. Strong winds have occurred along the middle coast and gales to the eastward. Pressure conditions are generally unsettled east of the Mississippi, with showers over nearly all sections, while to the westward, except in the extreme Southwest, the weather was fair, but with generally falling pressure.

Temperatures remain high for the season over the interior, northern, and central portions of the country, while in the South and Southwest they are more moderate.

There will be scattered thunder showers Friday and Saturday in the East Gulf States, Georgia, and Florida; also in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region Friday, and showers in the Middle Atlantic States and New England Friday, followed by generally fair weather Saturday, except in Northern New England.

Temperature changes will not be decided.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northeast, probably gales, rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, shifting gales, becoming northwest, rain Friday, fair Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast; generally fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday, showers southeast portion. Saturday generally fair.

Southern New England—Rain Friday. Saturday generally fair.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Friday; showers near the coast. Saturday generally fair.

Western New York—Local thunder showers and slightly cooler Friday. Saturday probably fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Friday, rain near the coast. Saturday partly cloudy, rain in Maine.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	70	4 P. M.	76	79
9 A. M.	70	69	5 P. M.	72	71
10 A. M.	69	74	6 P. M.	72	71
12 M.	72	80	11 P. M.	70	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
12:45—310 E. 91 St.;	William Wolff	Slight
2:10—221 E. 135 St.;	Milk Bottlers' Pul. eration	Slight
6:05—28 Lafayette St.;	Edison Elec. Co.	Slight
8:50—17 Hamilton Pl., (auto.);	Edward Calders	Slight
11:40—100 W. 52 St.;	H. B. Meade	Slight
11:50—Turnbull & Zerega Avs., (coal bin:)	S. E. Smith	Slight
P. M.		
8:20—145 E. 33 St.;	not given	Slight
8:25—263 W. 10 St.,	(vacant lot)	None
8:40—473 Greenwich St.;	John Green	Slight
8:50—306 Bleecker St.;	E. Ritts	Slight
9:50—487 E. 151 St.;	Dineno Drata	Slight
10:10—590 Park Av.;	C. N. East	Not given
11:15—237 Centre St.;	Manhattan Perforator Co.	Not given

The record yesterday showed a fire as having occurred in the premises of the A. & A. Leather Company, 40 Wooster Street, Tuesday evening. The Fire Marshal finds that it was on a floor occupied by another firm.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Inspector J. F. Dwyer, 2 D., to 7 D. School, 12 noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Sergeant F. Schoenenberger, 8 S. D., to assume charge of the 7 S. D., in addition to his own, 3 days, noon July 28; F. C. Murray, 18 S. D., to T. School, 12 noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8.

To Training School, from commands indicated, from 12 noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8:

Capts. M. A. Hannon, 6; F. A. Creamer, 161; W. H. Scoble, 16.

Lieuts. D. Grady, 12; J. McDonald, 16; M. T. Ray, 37; E. J. Dobson, 17th Dist.; W. J. McGrath, Tr. School; A. J. Mellon, 1; J. McKenna, Bur. Tel.; J. W. McKay, 14; G. W. Stevenson, 22; R. C. Connor, 7th Dist.; H. McQueeney, Tr. School; J. W. Donnelly, Tr. School.

Sergts. B.C. Downs, 2; John Starkey, 7; A. M. J. Knittel, 15; M. Ahern, 18; J. W. Seaton, 28; J. Casey, 37; D. Hooks, 60; C. J. Liebers, 90; C. F. Gallagher, 159; F. F. Hamilton, 276; J. F. Hall, 13th Dist.; J. F. Wall, 2; T. J. Hughes, 14; C. Mass, 16; L. Hyams, 20; E. McDonough, 32; J. Reynolds, 60; J. McGrath, 89; E. L. Du Bois, 138; G. A. Heinick, 163; D. Mangan, 5th Dist.

Patrol. E. J. Brennan, 1; T. F. Magner, 1, W. O'Donnell, 1; J. T. Thiess, 1; A. Stanley, 1; J. A. Ross, 2; T. A. Mentz, 2; C. A. Sterling, 2; F. Prigge, 2; L. Moore, 2; E. Sullivan, 2; G. W. Price, 4; J. M. Dondero, 4; A. J. Kruers, 4; T. Schreiber, 4; T. O'Neill, 5; J. Nolan, 5; J. Herold, 5; P. Stafford, 5; J. Conway, 6; H. Kaufman, 6; W. Kennedy, 6; H. O'Neill, 6; H. Welsenreider, 6; E. Willow, 6; J. H. Miller, 6; Leo Stern, 7; W. E. Reilly, 7; J. J. Murphy, 7; A. J. Kerner, 7; Holzmacher, 7; C. F. Menken, 7; W. Carroll, 10; J. F. Donnelly, 10; J. H. Ryan, 10; J. Grimes, 13; G. Lenz, 13; J. Heine, 13; F. Hahn, 13; W. Strong, 14; D. Fitzgerald, 14; E. E. Cleveland, 14; H. Griffin, 14; J. F. Golden, 14; J. H. Palemer, 14; E. J. McMahon, 14; W. M. Potter, 14; P. J. Meade, 14; E. P. Eich, 15; G. Goldberg, 15; J. Kerr, 15; J. Gorman, 15; Hall, 16; E. S. Kasmire, 16; H. Schnier, 16; J. A. Hughes, 16; T. P. Boland, 16; C. J. Jablouski, 16; W. E. Rose, 16; J. J. Lannin, 17; J. Winterbottom, 17; J. Meinrad, Jr., 17; S. J. Jiroudeck, 17; G. Terrello, 18; J. Duffy, 18; R. Duffy, 18; J. Gallagher, 18; D. Eisman, 18; J. J. Finnegan, 18; P. Finnegan, 18; J. Garhardt, 21; E. F. Crossley, 21; L. Schonfeld, 21; C. D. Conway, 21; J. L. Campbell, 21; H. D. Baack, 21; P. Turbridy, 21; P. Donnelly, 22; J. J. Hamilton, 22; C. Miller, 22; H. Russell, 22; H. Freiloeher, 22; F. Marek, 22; P. Gorman, 23; R. A. Laurie, 23; W. J. Henry, 23; J. P. O'Connor, 23; Masterson, 23; A. Sass, 25; F. Strickland, 26; E. Mullen, 26; S. Dunphy, 26; E. Campbell, 28; M. Curry, 29; W. R. Rector, 29; T. A. Hamilton, 29; J. Salmon, 29; P. Dolan, 29; J. Geary, 29; C. P. Clancy, 29; E. Bosom, 29; G. T. Wanzer, 29; P. May, 31; J. Meade, 31; J. Muirane, 31; G. Pape, 31; B. Tierney, 31; B. Sears, 32; H. Grossberger, 33; P. O'Donnell, 33; R. E. Wassung, 36; J. R. Truman, 36; J. F. Urbanek, 36; M. Murphy, 37; J. M. Corey, 37; J. Conway, 37; G. Shafer, 37; W. R. Smith, 43; H. Henne, 21; M. Moore, 29; P. J. Reilly, 48; F. T. Dolan, 38; H. A. Berry, 38; T. J. Reddington, 39.

J. McKsterick, 39; J. Hoffman, 39; J. Faherty, 39; J. McDady, 39; E. Boban, 39; W. J. McCafferty, 40; J. F. Rochs, 40; C. Hahn, Bauer, 42; D. O'Neill, 42; D. A. Shea, 42; W. J. Longuot, 42; G. W. Van Etten, 42; J. Glasser, 43; J. J. Huebschmann, 43; J. Isaacs, 43; W. S. Landeck, 43; W. R. Smith, 43; A. J. Wood, 43; F. D. Sceffer, 43; J. F. Maloney, 61; J. P. Woods, 61; T. J. Lenihan, 61; J. J. Murphy, 61; W. Stephens, 62; Donovan, 63; R. Cooke, 63; P. Blohm, 63; A. Podolak, 63; J. A. Walsh, 65; G. A. Bergren, 65; S. O'Brien, 65; J. Haggerty, 65; P. Hurley, 65; J. Johnson, 68; F. J. Reilly, 69; J. B. Fischer, 69; Schlumbermaer, 69; J. H. Bailey, 69; J. O'Brien, 69; A. J. Hoerner, 80; C. W. Carbery, 74; R. Esselborn, 89; W. J. Falkenbury, 89; L. Hauptman, 143; G. L. Rensselaer, 81; C. Manion, 143; T. Kerrigan, 143; P. Murane, 143; P. McGowan, 143; A. Nelson, 143; T. Gannon, 144; E. F. Ryan, 144; T. Dancher, 144; F. Worst, 144; A. Warnock, 145; M. J. Hansberry, 145; A. G. Froelich, 145; M. Downey, 145; J. H. Heavney, 145; H. Anderson, 146; J. F. Bryno, 146; T. F. Wilkenson, 146; J. St. John, 146; P. Tobin, 146; C. Hanneman, 146; C. Grigland, 147; J. J. Klenzler, 148; W. Leatherman, 148; L. B. Sutton, 148; M. A. Loughran, 148; E. Shaughnessy, 149; T. Hickson, 149; T. Conner, 149; C. Wardell, 149; D. Kennedy, 149; O. Haase, 150; C. Mohn, 151; W. Nagle, 151; J. F. Nicol, 152; M. Malloy, 153; F. C. McKay, 153; F. P. Gleason, 154; A. Gerlinger, 155; J. McGuire, 155; P. Manry, 155; W. Schwebel, 155; L. P. O'Brien, 156; C. F. Shalley, 156; C. S. Nussbaum, 157; G. F. Muehleck, 157; S. Pierson, 158; R. Kohler, 158; L. M. Moskowitz, 158; J. F. Kiernan, 159; I. J. Dougherty, 160; M. J. Rouse, 160; G. Klein, 161; C. T. Masterson, 161; F. C. Meyers, 163; F. Flynn, 164; H. Hauck, 164; J. C. Gardiner, 164; J. Kinney, 164; A. Mayer, 165; J. Parmel, 165; R. Shapiro, 165; W. J. Ward, 165; T. J. O'Brien, 166; W. C. J. Welch, 167; J. L. Kearney, 167; J. J. McCormack, 167; H. McGrade, 168; M. Wolf, 168; J. McCarthy, 168; E. Donahue, 168; C. A. Culley, 169.

W. Sanders, 169; J. J. Fitzgerald, 169; F. A. Hanneman, 169; W. T. Major, 169; J. Leary, 169; W. H. Conway, 170; A. C. Cordes, 170; J. L. Lawler, 170; J. R. Curran, 170; W. P. Biggin, 171; T. A. Reilly, 170; C. Landman, 171; J. T. O'Brien, 171; L. Churio, 172; H. Sharo, 171; P. Carman, 172; H. C. Ryan, 172; F. Stilwell, 172; W. Clair, 172; J. J. Dunn, 172; M. McGarry, 173; D. Kinane, 172; D. Sheehan, 172; J. W. MacKelvey, 173; T. V. Hall, 173; W. R. Batcsch, 174; H. L. Bradley, 174; T. Galligan, 174; H. Grossarth, 174; F. Kline, 275; J. P. Flynn, 274; W. H. Harold, 274; M. P. Murphy, 274; F. McDonald, 275; J. Von Weisenstein, 275; F. Kane, 276; F. J. Daly, 275; T. Lynch, 276; H. D. Keith, 276; H. C. Bunn, 276; G. M. McNulty, 276; J. Sullivan, 277; J. C. McGovern, 277; H. D. C. Weber, 278; P. J. Curran, 278; C. J. Gorman, 283; W. Brown, 279; H. C. Scheerer, 283; G. B. Burling, 283; J. O. Shellard, 285; C. F. Weeks, 285; F. J. Casey, 285; A. Schlipf, 285; P. J. Riley, 285; P. Coogan, 285; F. Miller, Tr. A; M. McGrath, Tr. A; W. R. G. McNamara, Tr. A.; J. Nolan, Tr. A.; G. C. Gasnaut, Tr. A; A. Scheidler, Tr. A; R. Smith, Tr. B; N. Huth, Tr. B; T. McAuliffe, Tr. B; M. E. Noble, Tr. B; V. Bridegroom, Tr. B; F. V. McGraw, Tr. C; J. O'Connor, Tr. C; E. O'Donnell, Tr. C; J. McGahan, Tr. C; E. Erickson, Tr. C; A. D. J. Primont, Tr. C; A. McGinley, Tr. C; T. E. McMahon, Tr. C; T. J. Moore, Tr. C; T. Nihill, Tr. C; C. H. Diesend, Tr. C; C. C. Fator, Tr. D; H. Heatherman, Tr. D; J. L. Sharkey, Tr. D; E. S. Joseph, Tr. D; J. Walsh, Tr. E; G. Downey, Tr. E; T. J. Brown, Tr. E; J. Harley, Tr. E; W. Heisterhagen, Bridge; F. J. Woods, 1st Dist.; M. Friedlander, 1st Dist.; W. O. Jones, 2d Dist.; E. Smith, 2d Dist.; A. Bornkessell, 4th Dist.; T. C. Lowd, 5th Dist.; E. A. Fenelon, 6th Dist.; P. Sabatino, 8th Dist.; J. Sullivan, Tel. Bur.; J. H. Dawson, Tel. Bur.; B. J. Gandolfi, B. B. H. S.; L. H. Noennich, B. B. H. S.; C. P. Kiel, B. B. H. S.; T. O'Connell, B. B. H. S.; Mc Grant Sq.; J. C. Sterrett, D. B.; W. C. Whelan, D. B.; G. L. Whitney, D. B.; E. M. Burke, D. B.; J. M. Hays, D. B.; B. J. Devaney, D. B.; J. McDermott, D. B.; E. L. Moore, D. B.; T. B. Randall, D. B.; W. P. Martin, D. B.; J Sullivan, D. B.

To B. B. H. Squad from precs. indicated, 30 days, from 8 A. M., July 23:

Motor-Cycle Sergts. J. McLaughlin, 79; G. M. Meehan, 278; M. A. Noonan, 164.

Motor-Cycle Patrol. T. H. Beresford, 143; G. W. Brown, 143; W. Kaltenback, 144; J. J. St. John, 146; Emil S. Wetteroth, 146; J. F. Dunn, 167; J. E. Asklund, 167; P. Bernstein, 168; C. R. B. McCartie, 168; G. H. Plate, 170; C. S. Smythe, 171; W. Blair, 172; A. C. Lay, 172; M. C. Singer, 172; H. J. L. Withus, 172; T. N. Dougherty, 173; C. Platt, 173; J. Killen, 173; C. Mott, 174; S. A. Pimpel, 143; J. J. Finnegan, 144; G. J. Doerr, 146; J. A. Scheideler, 146; A. Hoffman, 146; I. B. Reeder, 167; W. E. Rininsland, 167; A. Johnson, 168; J. J. Lawler, 170; J. N. Nelson, 171; C. Landman, 171; G. M. Krams, 173; A. G. Sacco, 172; S. J. Smith, Jr., 172; W. C. Culbertson, 173; W. T. Manley, 173; T. A. O'Brien, 173; W. R. Bereeak, 174.

H. J. Ahr, 14, to C. O. Squad, duty as motor-cycle messenger, 10 days, from 8 A. M., July 21.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. G. A. Stull, 283, assignment as station house attendant discont'd, 4 P. M., July 21.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeon A. H. Brown, 7 S. D., 3 days, from noon, July 28, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Lieut. J. M. Brenner, 6, 7 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 9; Patrol. W. O'Neill, 68, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; Acting Det. Sergt., 2d Grade, A. Johnson, D. B., 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. P. W. Leonard, 6, 9:30 P. M., July 2, during disability; J. J. Daniels, 18, 8:35 P. M., July 7, during disability; J. Hamilton, 33, 8:35 P. M., June 24, to 12 P. M., July 5; T. J. Lenihan, 61, 12:45 P. M., July 10, to noon, July 12; W. Hillbert, 146, 1:20 P. M., July 3, to 12 P. M., July 7; R. F. O'Leary, 157, 12:01 A. M., July 2, during disability; P. J. Carey, 158, 2:15 P. M., June 20, to 12 P. M., June 30; G. Buswoller, 172, 6:10 P. M., June 26, to 12 P. M., July 1.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. Z. Bates, 152.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, who attracted attention a year ago through the results of her method of educating her child, who spoke four languages at 10 years of age and had taught French and Esperanto and published five books by the time she was 12, is coming to New York to open a Summer school on Aug. 1 for a fifteen-day session. Dr. Myron T. Scudder of the Scudder School, Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, has offered his equipment for trying out the experiment to prove Mrs. Stoner's ideas may be applied to class work. The students of the Summer schools at Columbia, Hunter College and New York University have been invited to inspect the demonstration. The experiment will be tried out with about twelve children to work on.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $1,908.22, representing proceeds from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund.

The general apparatus and supply list for the department of physics and chemistry in high schools has been approved.

The Board of Education has approved the recommendations of the Board of Superintendents that the action taken on June 28 authorizing particular courses in certain intermediate schools be amended so as to allow the principals of such schools to organize, under the direction of the Board of Superintendents, such courses in the schools as will be found to meet the needs of the children of the respective districts.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CONNETT, EUGENE V., a resident of South Orange, N. J., (June 28, 1906;) value of the decedent's entire estate not disclosed. The only assets taxable in the New York State consisted of decedent's interest in the New York assets of the firm of E. V. Connett & Co., 44 Washington Place, hat manufacturers, appraised at $8,495. The firm owned two hat factories in the State of New Jersey. The merchandise on hand, deposits, fixtures and debts due the firm in New York State amounted to $120,992, and the debts due to residents of New York amounted to $105,764. The beneficiaries were Mrs. Sophia R. Connett, widow, and the three sons of decedent.

MORISON, ANNA R., (Jan. 6;) net estate, $308,861. Ada Kaufman, niece, received a life estate in $154,430, one-half of the net estate, the remainder, after the life estate, passing to the children of Ada Kaufman. The following institutions each received $21,758: The Stony Wold Society, Baptist Home Society of New York, New York City Baptist Mission Society, American Baptist Home Mission Society, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children. Rest of the estate passed to seven relatives of decedent. Assets were: Ban, $6,460; mortgage on southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, $250,208, and stocks, $57,881. The largest item of stock was 175 shares of Delaware & Hudson Company, appraised at $26,802.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—1st Lt. S. Chamler, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Ft. Bliss, Texas, is announced as the permanent station of Capt. E. A. Hickman, Sig. Corps.

2d Lt. R. S. Kimball, 17th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. J. H. Stutsman, Sig. Corps, will report by telegraph to the commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Following assignments of Adjutant Generals recently detailed are ordered: Majors A. J. Jenkins, to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty; J. E. Woodward, to Douglas, Ariz., for duty as Adjutant of the 6th Brigade, and O. R. Wolfe is assigned as Adjutant of the 1st Brigade and will join it.

Capt. A. B. Sloane, Inf., having accepted a commission as Lieut. Colonel in the Arkansas National Guard, will join his regiment.

Change in Corps of Engrs.: Maj. E. M. Markham, from station at Memphis, Tenn., will transfer to such officer as the Chief of Engineers may designate the duties in his charge pertaining to the First and Second Mississippi River Districts, then to West Point, Aug. 21, for duty, and Lt. Col. M. L. Walker, from duty at the Military Academy, after Aug. 21, and comply with orders of June 21.

2d Lt. W. O. Ryan, 7th Cavalry, to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Capt. H. J. Koehler, Master of the Sword, Military Academy, to Plattsburg, N. Y., for duty at the camp of instruction there, then to his station.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A.: Maj. J. H. Parker, 24th Inf.; Capts. R. C. Foy, 3d Cav., and L. R. Holbrook, Cav., (Q. M. C.;) 1st Lts. J. T. Kennady, 6th Cav., and S. M. Parker, Inf., and 2d Lt. J. F. Landis, 18th Inf. Upon completion of examination they will return to their stations.

2d Lt. F. A. Doniat, Inf., (1st Lt. Ord. Dept.,) will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

A board of officers of the 1st Cav. is appointed to meet at Douglas, Ariz., for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the cav. arm. Detail for the board: Col. F. S. Foltz, Major J. G. Harbord, and Capts. M. O. Bigelow, W. D. Chitty, and E. E. Booth.

Capt. E. S. Sayer, 21st Inf., will report to Col. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., President of the foregoing board at Douglas, for examination for transfer to the cavalry; then to his station.

2d Lt. L. A. McLaughlin, C. A. C., will report to Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Camp Stevensburg, P. I., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

2d Lt. E. B. Hochwalt, C. A. C., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A.; then to his station.

2d Lt. E. B. Hochwalt, C. A. C., will be relieved from his present duties and proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty.

First Lt. J. H. Pirie, C. A. C., now in this city, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty, then to his station at Gloucester, Mass.

Retirement of Brig. Gen. J. P. Wisser, U. S. A., from active service is announced.

Capt. E. D. Scott, F. A., to this city and report to Inspector General of the army for duty in his office.

Second Lt. L. C. Davidson, 21st Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Orders of July 14, relating to Major J. M. Jenkins, 11th Cav., revoked.

Orders of June 23, relating to 1st Lt. K. P. Williams, Inf., revoked.

Orders of July 3, relating to 1st Lt. W. C. Gibson, M. R. C., revoked.

First Lt. R. W. Pinger, Ord. Dept., from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., will proceed via the Springfield Armory, Mass., to the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for duty.

Following officers will proceed at proper time to West Point, N. Y., and report on Aug. 24 to the Supt. of the Academy for duty: Capt. C. C. Gee, Corps of Engrs., and 2d Lts. E. T. Spencer and G. W. Sliney of 1st Cav., T. K. Brown, 7th Cav., J. E. McMahon, Jr., 3d F. A., and W. C. Crane, Jr., 4th F. A.

Leaves: Capt. E. H. Andres, Q. M. C., one month's extension; 1st Lt. H. W. Crovatt, C. A. C., 15 days' extension; 2d Lt. H. R. Corbin, C. A. C., two days; Major L. R. S. Upton, 10th Inf., 13 days' further extension, and Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Q. M. C., extended to include Aug. 31.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. A. H. Douglass, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Sept. 7, home, wait orders.

P. A. Surg. J. A. Biello, to temporary duty, Navy Recruiting Station, New York.

Gunner F. T. Walling, Receiving Ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Montana, Aug. 5.

Coast Guard.

Capt. G. L. Carden, temporarily detached from the Mohawk on 31st inst., assigned temporarily to command New York Division.

Sr. Capt. S. E. Maguire, retired, died at Patchogue, N. Y., July 11.

1st Lt. of Engrs. C. M. Green, temporarily detached from the Algonquin, to temporary duty on the Onondaga.

2d Lt. of Engrs. H. N. Perham, temporarily detached from the Seneca, to temporary duty on the Acushnet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Amphitrite, at Stoney Brook; Buffalo, at San Diego; Cassin, at New York Yard; Hannibal, at Portsmouth; Jacob Jones and Nevada, at Newport; Jason and Nanshan, at San Francisco; Mars, Milwaukee and Paul Jones, and the Preble, at La Paz; Montgomery, at Solomon's Island; Nereus, at Balboa; North Carolina, at Hampton Roads; Stewart and Whipple, at Guaymas, and the Texas, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Lamson, Key West for Charleston; Sterett and Walke, Key West for Hampton Roads.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for inspector of plastering, Grade 2, until 4 P. M. on Aug. 2. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 6; experience, 4. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to examine and report on plastering and fireproofing processes. Candidates must be at least twenty-five years old on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There are no vacancies at the present time. Appointments will, as a rule, be made at $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 8 an examination for assistant in farm economics, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,000 a year. The duties will be to assist in investigations being carried on in the Office of Farm Management relating to the historical developments of agricultural enterprises. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or theses. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's post-graduate study in agricultural economics and history are prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

80TH ST., 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

91ST, 161 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom, with use of private telephone; one flight. S. Simson.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

48TH ST., 10 WEST. 607 5TH AV. Handsomely furnished suites, single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, $5 to $15 weekly or $20 to $60 monthly; telephone.

62D, 35 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bath; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen: must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, small rooms, lavatory; music, dancing; parlor.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Cool room for gentleman; clean, wholesome; moderate terms.

72D, WEST, Near Park.—(Private family;) large, bright, cool room, adjoining bath; shower, electricity; $5-$7; gentleman. Columbus 2051.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Airy, clean, single, double rooms; bath; conveniences; $4, $9.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive, cool front room, kitchenette; suit couple; reasonable.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, dressing room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; suitable for party of gentlemen; also large single rooms, with bath, electricity, phone.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller room; breakfast; fine home surroundings.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Lovely, cool, single front room; electricity; telephone; $3.50; references.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large front room, also smaller room; lavatory; electricity. 9854 Schuyler.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

94TH ST., (214 Riverside Drive.)—Spacious room; private family; meals optional. Clark.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy rooms; running water; moderate. Apt. 4D.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

111TH ST., 520 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; refined apartment; Summer rates; Broadway subway. Apartment 4.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 54.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Cool outside room, newly furnished; modern; private; transportation; reasonable.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single outside rooms, southern exposure, electric lights; table board.

181ST, 454 Fort Washington Av., (Apt. 49.)—Two front rooms; en suite; six weeks or longer; every convenience.

181ST, 454 Fort Washington Av., (Apt. 49.)—Single room; private bath; $5 weekly.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (70th.)—Pleasant room in apartment for lady; references. Apartment 4G.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Two rooms, best residential district; piazza and grounds; 8 minutes to beach. 74 Main St. Phone 869R.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH. Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; electricity; exceptional table; Southerners accommodated.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests. Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; also studio; fine table; reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Room, with or without board; private bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; cool, elegant, large suite, bath; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity; reasonable.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished floor, bath room, electricity; with or without board. Telephone 300 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St.; Phone 1166 F. R.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 467. Telephone 245.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room with or without bath; active service; excellent French cooking. Phone Coney Island 674.

New York State.

Few adults can be accommodated in beautiful private home, Orange County; tennis courts, croquet; bright, airy rooms; excellent table; terms moderate. Phone 1778 Riverside.

West Side.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 137 WEST. — Accommodations for gentlemen in refined, exclusive Jewish home; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity; telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive; Summer rates.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Quarters for one, two gentlemen, with or without private bath; accommodations, surroundings and service unusual.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

AMERICAN private home; new, large, beautiful apartment on Riverside Drive; delightfully cool and superior in every respect, desires cultured, married couple as paying guests; exceptional opportunity in exclusive charming home. Telephone Morningside 9411.

COMFORTABLE year-round private home; healthful, park-like locality; cool, quiet; 24 min. Grand Central; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO.
73d, 142 West.—Where people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, single or en suite.

WEST END AV., 322.—Large, cool; subway, buses; all conveniences; excellent service.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished floor, bath room, electricity; with or without board. Telephone 300 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway—Block from beach, high-class accommodations; refined guests; excellent table; week-end parties. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St.; Phone 1166 F. R.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 467. Telephone 245.

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New York State.

Few adults can be accommodated in beautiful private home, Orange County; tennis courts, croquet; bright, airy rooms; excellent table; terms moderate. Phone 1778 Riverside.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; fines; water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent table; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

The Elms and Cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations for families; moderate rates. Telephone 83.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; state salary and ability. G 37 Times.

EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES.
LARGE FIRM in the city requires several young ladies experienced in selling to retail merchants; must be of neat and refined appearance, with good education and persuasive manner; pleasant work; salary $2 a day and carfare; give experience, age, and phone number. Address G 282 Times.

FRENCH SPE

DAY SHOWS A DROP IN INFANT PARALYSIS

Twenty-three Fewer Cases Than on Wednesday, and Only Increase of One Death.

MANY CHILDREN LEAVE CITY

Travel Restrictions Cause Much Annoyance—Plans for After-Nursing Hospitals.

Day's Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	21	81
Manhattan	3	13
Bronx	5	4
Queens	2	14
Richmond	..	7
Total	31	119
Total of cases to date		2,446
Total of deaths to date		487

With 119 new cases of infantile paralysis in the city yesterday against 142 the day before, and with the number of cases in each borough about normal for the present period of the outbreak, Health Commissioner Emerson and his associates were strengthened yesterday in their belief that they were checking the spread of the disease.

"Should the number of new cases decrease every day for a week," Dr. Emerson said, "we shall be justified in saying that we have the disease under control. As matters stand now we feel that we have the situation well in hand."

Dr. Emerson called special attention to the fact that in Brooklyn, where less than a week ago no surprise was caused when the number of new cases in a day was more than 100, there were only eighty-one new cases yesterday to compare with eighty-two on Wednesday and eighty-three on Tuesday. The Health Commissioner said these figures indicated that there was no acceleration in the spread of the disease in Brooklyn and were, therefore, evidence that the outbreak was being brought under control in the source and centre of its virulence.

Manhattan Lends Hope.

And the fact that the number of new cases in Manhattan yesterday was thirteen against the disturbing twenty-eight of the day before contributed to the encouragement of the health officials, who believe that this borough will be the main battle ground in their future fight against the disease. Manhattan has been most affected, next to Brooklyn, and the outbreak at times has shown a tendency to spread rapidly, though it has been confined mostly to the lower east side.

The number of new cases in the Bronx and Richmond was lower yesterday than on the day before, there being only four in the Bronx, compared with six on Wednesday, and seven in Richmond, compared with thirteen on Wednesday. Queens, which, with Manhattan, has seemed more exposed to danger than Richmond and the Bronx, reported fourteen new cases yesterday, against thirteen the day before, and, although Dr. Emerson did not consider this increase alarming, it showed, he said, that every force against the disease available in Queens was needed.

The number of deaths yesterday was thirty-one, one more than on Wednesday, but as no exceptional mortality was reported from any borough, Dr. Emerson was not discouraged by the figures, which, for the respective boroughs, were: Brooklyn, twenty-one deaths yesterday and nineteen on Wednesday; Manhattan, three yesterday and three on Wednesday; Bronx, five yesterday and none on Wednesday; Queens, two yesterday and four on Wednesday; Richmond, one yesterday and four on Wednesday.

Figures of 1907 Passed.

The 119 new cases reported in the city yesterday morning before 10 o'clock brought the total since the beginning of the outbreak up to 2,446, which made it certain that the cases discovered in the afternoon put the total above 2,500, the estimated number of cases in the outbreak of 1907, which lasted from early Summer until late Fall. That the 1907 record should be reached this early in the present epidemic is not, however, a surprise to the Health Department. It was pointed out that the total in 1907 was probably much greater than 2,500. In that year infantile paralysis was not a reportable disease, and many cases were never heard of by the officials. Also it was not until after 1907 that scientists discovered that a large percentage of the cases of every outbreak are abortive ones in which no sign of paralysis is seen, so that probably many children suffered from the disease then in an unrecognized form.

And not only did the city pass through an epidemic in 1907 which attracted almost no attention but, in the opinion of Dr. Emerson, it experienced an outbreak of the disease in 1912 in which there may have been 5,000 cases. According to the health records, the Summer of 1912 passed with only a slight advance in reported cases, but in November and December the orthopedic hospitals began to report that children crippled by infantile paralysis were coming in by the hundreds for braces and crutches.

500 Children Left Crippled.

The department tabulated the figures and found that the hospitals served about 500 such patients. As the number of children left crippled in any epidemic is never more than 25 per cent. and often much less, Dr. Emerson estimated that there were at least 2,000 cases in 1912 and probably 5,000, including abortive cases in which there was no paralysis.

The Health Commissioner directed attention to the epidemics of 1907 and 1912 to allay the fears of those who have been driven into unreasonable dread by the present outbreak.

"The chief difference between the present epidemic and those of the past," Dr. Emerson said, "is that this year we are making a widespread fight and a comprehensive effort to learn more about the disease. One essential of such a campaign is publicity and intelligent instruction of the public, and for that reason we have given all facts to the newspapers."

Notwithstanding Dr. Emerson's advice parents continued yesterday to apply in increased numbers for certificates with which to leave town. On Wednesday 1,031 certificates were issued and 2,079 yesterday, the number in Manhattan alone being 1,103. In every borough there was a marked increase. In Brooklyn 272 were issued on Wednesday and 491 yesterday; in the Bronx 192 on Wednesday and 355 yesterday; in Queens 49 on Wednesday and 89 yesterday; in Richmond 18 on Wednesday and 41 yesterday. Only 13 applicants were refused.

The increase in applications was due largely to the opening of twenty-one branch offices, but Health Department officials admitted that the 2,079 certificates issued indicated the anxiety of parents.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, in charge of the United States Public Health Service work, had thirteen men yesterday at railway and ferry terminals. More surgeons would arrive today, he said. "The next thing we expect to take up," Dr. Banks added, "will be the boats running to American ports outside the State. No attempt has been made to deal with commuters, and we do not expect to take any action concerning them. All we require is that travelers with children shall show certificates from the city Department of Health to get our cards. When these certificates are presented our cards are issued provided the child involved shows no symptoms of the disease."

No Law Requiring Cards.

No Federal law nor any New York State or city law requires a certificate or card, but Dr. Banks pointed out that both were made desirable by the fact that practically every health officer outside of this city demanded them of arrivals from New York.

The difficulties of travel, even with cards and certificates, were illustrated yesterday in the case of a resident of Ridgewood, N. J., who desires to go by automobile with his young son next Sunday to visit relatives on Long Island and to return on Monday. He learned from the health officials of Edgewater yesterday that if he landed there from the Fort Lee ferry, as he intended, he would be turned back unless he possessed a certificate, though he had only passed through New York in an automobile. He asked the Department of Health how to get a certificate and was told that no certificates were issued to persons passing through the city. Edgewater officials later said they would not accept a certificate from any Long Island physician, so the visit was abandoned.

Dr. Emerson conferred with License Commissioner Bell yesterday on the petition of motion-picture exhibitors for permission to admit children in certain districts, and requested the License Commissioner to refuse the permission, at least until Aug. 1, which Mr. Bell did. Dr. Emerson also said he would not reopen the closed playgrounds and play streets until that date at the earliest.

Dr. Matthew Carney of the Health Department, commenting on a resolution of a dental society urging mouth sanitation, said:

"Our investigations show that people rely much on so-called antiseptic mouth washes. What is needed is regular brushing of teeth after each meal and adequate rinsing with clean water. The addition of a little salt to the water increases its cleansing efficiency."

Many Police Volunteers.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that his call for twenty-five unmarried men from bicycle and motorcycle squads to inspect quarantined homes brought 168 volunteers by noon, and that many others who had been off duty volunteered in the afternoon. Thirty-five were picked for the work.

The activity of the police and Magistrates against sanitary code violators continued yesterday. Policeman Dunn of the Mulberry Street Station summoned twenty-five offenders yesterday. When Magistrate Marsh learned this, and also that Dunn had summoned more than 100 offenders since July 14, he complimented him.

Violators of sanitary regulations were fined in Manhattan courts yesterday as follows: Tombs, 78, $1 to $2 each; Essex Market, 37, $3 each; Jefferson Market, 26, $2 each; Yorkville, 16, $2 each; West Side, 10, $1 each; Harlem, 20, $2 each; Washington Heights, 1, $2; Morrisania, 7, $2 each; West Farms, 4, $2 each.

Dr. Emerson yesterday substituted nurses for policemen on many ambulances because, he said, the trained women were more successful in persuading parents to let their children go to hospitals. The nurse's uniform and her sure manner create confidence, he explained.

The complaint that flies had access to foods in the Washington Market was echoed yesterday concerning Jefferson Market by the Women's Municipal League. Officials of the Health Department said last night that Inspectors would be sent to the markets at once. It was said that no law required the screening of the markets, but that the law did require all persons to screen or cover foods exposed for sale.

After-Care Hospital.

Following the suggestion of Miss Lillian D. Wald that immediate provision be made for after care of paralysis patients so that ill-effects may be minimized, the Directors of the Neustadter Foundation yesterday announced that they would establish a temporary convalescent hospital to be known as the Neustadter Home to accommodate fifty sufferers after discharge from general hospitals. It is estimated to cost $40,000 to treat fifty patients for eight or ten months.

Dr. Charles G. Pease of the Non-Smokers' League yesterday wrote to the Rockefeller Institute asking the scientists there to investigate the question of "whether tobacco poisoned progenitors or tobacco smoke inhaled in the atmosphere by children afflicted, plays any part in the production of a physical condition favorable to the inception of infantile paralysis."

Dr. Gustav Brown of the Health Department in Flushing will investigate today a report that Mrs. Annie Smith of Bayside was permitted to carry her four-year-old daughter Elsie, suffering from infantile paralysis, from Bayside to Flushing and back in crowded trolley cars. The child was taken to the Kingston Avenue Hospital yesterday.

The total of cases in hospitals yesterday was 1,189, distributed as follows: Health Department hospitals, 790; other city hospitals, 113; private hospitals, 241; Swinburne Island, 45. There were 1,821 available beds vacant.

Hoboken's Strict Quarantine.

Despite drastic measures adopted by the authorities of New Rochelle, four cases and one death of infantile paralysis were reported there yesterday, all in the Italian quarter. The authorities believe the disease spread from a family of children who came from an infected district of Brooklyn two weeks ago, before the quarantine.

There was a new case of the disease at Greenport, L. I., yesterday, and another at Amityville.

One death and two new cases were reported from Elizabeth, N. J., one of the sufferers being 29 years old.

Seven new cases and one death were reported from Newark, making a total of 106 cases and 38 deaths for that city.

From Trenton came reports that there were four new cases at North Bergen, one in West Hoboken, one in Metuchen, and one in Allenhurst, making 225 in the State to date. The Trenton report had five new cases in Jersey City, but these cases, according to information direct from the city, are old ones, there having been no new cases yesterday.

Hoboken had no case in the early weeks of the outbreak in New York, and the city authorities led the way in rigid quarantine and other drastic measures. The city has no case now, and the authorities have made their measures more sweeping and drastic than ever. Here are some facts of the Hoboken situation:

All policemen on vacations have been recalled, and no vocations will be permitted before Fall. Policemen guard ferries night and day, as well as every street and avenue entrance to the city. Absolutely no children are permitted to enter till it is proved that they have not been near any infected district. Dairy, bakery, laundry, and other wagons are forbidden entrance to the city. Rags and paper cannot be brought into the city, although mills there need them for operation. A big load of discarded telephone directories was turned back yesterday.

The Jersey City Board of Health yesterday decided that all persons moving into the city, whether children or adults, must show certificates that they come from a neighborhood free from infection. The board has requested all churches to close their Sunday schools.

Co-respondent Principal Dismissed.

Edward W. Olliver, Principal of Public School 9 in Hoboken, N. J., who was named as co-respondent in the recent divorce proceedings brought against Mrs. Fanny Demarest by Abraham Demarest, was dismissed by the Hoboken School Board yesterday. James Lagerty, President of the board, said the decision was unanimous.

WIRETAPPERS FAIL IN TESTS IN COURT

Detective Kennel "Listens In," but His Phonogram Record Is Faulty.

CARDINAL'S WIRE SPARED

Watson Heard Talks of 100 Guests of Hotel Irving While Hebberd's Phone Was Open.

The lawyers for the defense in the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday succeeded in proving that the members of the police tapping squad could not always be relied upon to make an accurate transcript of what they overheard over the telephone wires.

Detective John Kennel's proficiency in recording phonograms was tested in court. He has been doing this kind of work for five years. He recorded many of the important phonograms which are being used as evidence to establish the charge of conspiracy and libel against Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and the charge of perjury against Robert W. Hebberd, ex-Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

Kennel was seated in the Justice's chambers with a headpiece receiver, while Meier Steinbrink and Alfred J. Talley of counsel for the defense talked to one another over the telephone from distant rooms in the Criminal Court Building. With Kennel at the time were Justice Greenbaum, George Yunge, chief of the wiretapping squad, the Clerk of the Court, and Frank Moss, who appears as counsel for Robert W. Hebberd.

The first conversation which Kennel was asked to record in the same way as when he "listened in" at 50 Church Street was a repetition of a phonogram in which Dr. Potter was recorded as speaking to some one on an outside wire. The detective, however, was unable to catch much of the conversation. He complained that Mr. Steinbrink and Mr. Talley spoke too rapidly. Another phonogram was read off by Mr. Steinbrink to Mr. Talley, this time more slowly, but again the detective failed to get more than a part of it.

Kennel said he was too excited to do very good work at the time, and Justice Greenbaum said the test was neither conclusive nor satisfactory. Mr. Moss then suggested that a special demonstration be conducted by the Justice at 50 Church Street, where the original records were made and where conditions would be more favorable for such a test. Justice Greenbaum said he would do so if he thought it really necessary.

The Potter phonogram which Mr. Steinbrink repeated to his associate counsel over the telephone read as follows:

Hello!
Hello, is the doctor in?
Yes. What do you want to know?
Well, I had The Sun, Tribune, World, and Times; there are a few stories, but they have them all mixed up.

This is what Kennel transcribed to his slate:

606—Hell!
Out—Hello, is Dr. in?
606—Hor the wir.
Out—S. T. W. T.
606—Mw ster all mix.

Detective Kennel's failure when it came to a test was considered a great triumph for the defense, because it was Kennel who overheard the conversation in which it was said Mgr. Dunn and Father Farrell offered Dr. Potter money to leave town and thus avoid subpoena service during the charities inquiry.

Another member of the police squad, Patrick Slevin, had to admit that a portion of a certain phonogram which he recorded while listening in on the Potter wire was actually copied from a newspaper. The voice on the outside wire mentioned a statement of Governor Whitman's in reference to the charities inquiry, and Slevin, according to his testimony yesterday, happened to be reading it at the very moment in a newspaper. Instead of listening to the outside voice read it off, he copied the statement into the phonogram direct from the newspaper.

At that, he made a mistake, as was proved by the newspaper articles of March 20, which contained the Governor's statement upholding the Strong Commission. Instead of "certain phases of the inquiry," in one portion of the statement, Slevin wrote "certain phrases of the inquiry."

Frank Moss in his cross-examination of Detective Blaha, another member of the tapping squad, brought out the fact that it was not until April, a month after the phonograms were taken, that the police officers were directed to put identification marks on the records. Each member of the squad had to attach his name to the record of the conversation which he overheard.

"Did the members of the 'listening in' squad get together and go over the records?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes," replied Blaha.

"Where did you meet?"

"In an alley in Baxter Street, near Police Headquarters."

Detective Blaha was called to the stand by Assistant District Attorney Embree for the prosecution principally to establish the fact that the police did not tap the wire of Cardinal Farley's residence as it would seem to appear from the "ambulance" phonogram read off on Wednesday. Blaha declared that Cardinal Farley's wire was not tapped, although he admitted that any calls on Cardinal Farley's wire coming from a wire that was tapped could be overheard.

In the same way, in tapping the wire of Mr. Hebberd, who was living at the Hotel Irving, the detective said, he necessarily had to overhear the conversations of about 100 guests at the hotel. He admitted that he never knew when Hebberd was talking, unless he mentioned his name.

Detective James A. Watson, who recorded the phonogram in which he quoted a voice as saying that the Cardinal's secretary, Dr. Carroll, was "out with his ambulance," suggesting, naturally, "his Eminence," was recalled to the stand and asked how he came to make such a mistake. Watson gazed at the ceiling for a moment, then leaned forward in his chair and replied very stolidly:

"I heard it as ambulance and ambulance was the way it went down. It ought to be 'his Eminence,' I see now."

Watson was asked whether he had overheard any conversations which he did not record because they had no reference to the charities investigation. He replied that he did. When asked to recall one of these conversations, he said:

"A man named Butler called Father Farrell at 1:45 the morning after the Willard-Moran fight. He told Father Farrell about the fight and Father Farrell said he thought Willard was the better man, anyway. The man named Butler said that Val's wife was at the fight and Father Farrell said that she was too nice a woman to have been there, and Butler said 'That's right.'"

Miss Julia Potter testified that she was standing beside Dr. D. C. Potter on March 24 when he received a letter from Father Farrell. It was on this day that the phonograms record Father Farrell as offering Dr. Potter $50 to leave town. This letter, however, according to Miss Potter, contained no money, but was merely a request for the return of the record of some testimony in the Strong investigation. Miss Potter was cross-examined by Dean Potter, who appears as counsel for his father in the present proceeding.

The hearing will continue today.

TO REMOVE CHURCH FROM CHARITIES ROW

Mayor's Committee and Catholic Laymen Ready to Meet for That Purpose.

LETTER THE FIRST STEP

Right of the City to Inspect Secular Institutions Is Not Denied.

It was learned yesterday that the letter signed by thirty prominent Catholic laymen, appealing to the Committee of One Hundred Citizens which some time ago came out in support of Mayor Mitchel, to unite in removing the religious element from the charities controversy, was not an isolated action by the Catholic committee. Some of its details were known in advance to the members of the committee supporting the Mayor, and a certain degree of co-operation was assured.

Although none of those directly concerned would talk for publication yesterday, it was learned that an early meeting of members of both committees had been tentatively agreed upon to discuss the case, even before the letter of the Catholic committee was given out for publication on Wednesday. It was also learned that officials of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens had had copies of the Catholic letter for some time before it was given out for publication.

One view of these facts was that the committee representing the Mayor's side and the committee representing the Catholics were not merely writing letters but represented official ideas as to a method of bringing about harmony between the bitterly opposed elements in the charities investigations and had already agreed on a method.

This was denied, however, by one in a position to know the purpose of one of the committees, who said any conference that might be held would be between a few individual members, acting as individuals, who were willing to talk matters over, but without any previous understanding.

"The object of the Committee of Catholic Laymen," said one of its members, "is simply to convince these gentlemen of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens that if they believe the Catholic charitable institutions are not being conducted properly they can easily find out for themselves because the institutions are always open to inspection; that if any evils are found, we are willing to assist them in having them corrected—and here we speak with authority; and that the Catholic Church has never directly or indirectly interfered with the execution of the duty of any public official, for if there are any individuals—and we do not believe there are—who have done this, they have acted only as individuals, against authority, and nobody can be held responsible for their acts.

"These gentlemen of the Citizens Committee are our close friends in many cases and we simply seek to impress upon them that they are wrong in their conclusions, and through them, the public. We cannot tell just what course our actions will take until after we have had a conference with the members of the other committee."

When Mayor Mitchel was asked for a statement on the letter of the Catholic laymen, all he would say was:

"The letter was not addressed to me; therefore I will make no comment on the matter at this time." He added that he had always made the point in his charges that it was individuals who had conspired against him and his administration and not organizations.

In line with the effort of the Catholic committee to remove the charities investigation from the plane of secular dispute, William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, sent out a summary yesterday of what he said were undisputed facts taken from the official minutes of the Strong investigation. The circular is designed "to help the public keep points of agreement separate from points of disagreement between the Catholic child-caring institutions and city officials.

"The interplay of religion and politics in New York City is not new, nor is it peculiar to charitable institutions. Our mayors have all given out commissionerships with reference to voters' religion. Mayor Mitchel himself is no exception. The same practice obtains in boards of private charitable and civic agencies which have sought to have religious and racial representation.

"Much harm to New York's civic and religious work can be avoided if the public keeps firmly in mind that differences between the present city government and a handful of Catholic and non-Catholic officers are confined to wiretapping and personalities, while city and institutions are in complete agreement as to the city's responsibility for enforcing a high standard of physical welfare and instruction in all institutions receiving public charges."

Mr. Allen gives a list of the facts which he says are undisputed and can easily be kept straight by the public. Chief of these was that Catholic institutions did not deny the right of the Charities Department to inspect homes for children that draw on city funds. He said further that the charge that efforts had been made to ward off the investigation of these institutions was not true, neither did the city venture to interfere with their religious supervision.

WOMAN WINS ESTATE SUIT.

Her Objection to Conservator Is Upheld by Court in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—The objection Marion Pomeroy Smith of Hyannis, Mass., had to the appointment of her Massachusetts conservator, Charles C. Paine of Barnstable, as her conservator in Connecticut, was upheld by Judge Marvin this afternoon, when he named the Hartford Trust Company to serve in that capacity. The young woman has property of some value here.

A hearing on the capacity of Miss Smith to manage her property affairs, which are said to be considerable, had received the court's attention for several days.

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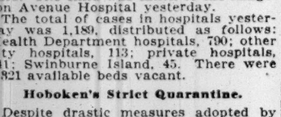
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